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'OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS'

KERIMA, the lovely 22-year-old Arab girl pictured here, is Carol Reed's final choice for the girl to play Aissa in his new film of Joseph Conrad's novel 'An Outcast of the Islands'. Kerima, who is from Algiers, was found by Reed after a search which took him half way across the world. Starring in Reed's picture are Sir Ralph Richardson, Trevor Howard and Robert Morley. Sir Ralph was in Bombay last week on his way to Ceylon.

Book On India Causes Storm

(SEE PAGE 6)

First Fruits Of Freedom

★

BY C. R. KERALA VARMA

THREE years after independence there are people among us who say, "We have not gained, we have lost." There are braver people who proclaim, 'we have been betrayed!'

And they are all honourable men. Our food problem remains; our housing shortage endures; cloth is as scarce as ever, and so is almost everything, though we are trying to make them plentiful at home and abroad with our strikes.

The labour and the wounds are vain, as things have been they remain. Foolish to ask, are they vain, do they remain? The tired waves of nationalism 'vainly breaking' seem to gain no inch, but examine the creeks and the inlets, there is certainly activity in these unobstrusive regions, and may be, some little progress.

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Turn over the pages of any newspaper admiring the advertisements. Is there no change? True, still women dominate. They always do, don't they? They grin, they smoke, they meditate; but they are all in saris even though boosting soaps and snows and cigarettes from foreign lands. Consider what this means to the sari-trade and incidentally to the self-respect of our mothers, sisters, servants. Coats and pants have not vanished as completely as gowns, but how soothing it is to see the man in dhoti smoking away, though the smoking train missed him, never knowing or caring what it was missing.

Apart from, or rather within, the clothes, the bodies and the beaming faces are all Indian. That means, to descend as we must to economics, that foreign firms are now distributing among local artists a good deal of the money that they were spending wholly at home. It also means, ascending to the purer air of psychology, so much of free education in nationalism to our little kids who take their first lessons from the pictures in newspapers.

Do not the signboards from housetops and shop-tops shout, 'as things have been they DO NOT remain.' Royal, Imperial, Majestic, once words of power, have disappeared overnight and become, every one, national. The British Empire Hotels, how quickly they have become 'Swatantra Bharatha Bhavans.' Our own languages either non-existent or occupying shy corners on the signboards and nameboards have now moved forward and occupy the centre of the stage with English servants attending at a respectful distance. Indian names once Anglicized to suit the fashion have undergone rapid and proud re-conversion. Varmas who had become Worms are glad to be Varmas again though they might wish to be Burmas when they go to Bengal! Foreign names, since become native, are now ashamed of their alien associations and are gladly accepting vernacularisation, D'Sas become Desais, Jeromes trick out as Jawahars.

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These changes may not exactly be symbolic of a change within; but it is wise to remember that the skin can change the soul almost as surely as the soul can change the skin, given time. A man can change his coat though it is not as easy as it looks; and a coat can change a man and it is not as difficult as it seems. Is this not the principle of the uniform, the ceremonial dress even of the Gandhi cap? Can a man under a Mahatma's cap do mean things, can a policeman with a baton run away, can a criminal in a Cassock murder?

We have heard many laugh at the restoration of their real names to our old towns, our ancient states, our sacred rivers and mountains. In nothing had the rulers who have left us shown such contempt for their subjects and their country than in the way in which they twisted and tortured these sweet names, rich with a thousand associations, historical, religious and literary. We have now our Ganga, our Ayodhya, our Kanpur, back. A small thing, but significant if we love the beauty of words and names, their sense and purity.

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The relative value of eastern and western manners too has changed. A 'namaste' is no longer inferior or vulgar. A 'Good Morning' with an English

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
IS THIS BULL • Yes and No!
IT IS HOWEVER, A SCIENTIFICALLY-PROVED FACT THAT: ALL BULLS ARE COLOR-BLIND! IT IS THE MOTION OF THE MATADOR'S CLOTH AND NOT THE COLOR THAT MAKES THEM MAD!
THE DEEPEST SPOT IN THE OCEAN IS OFF THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE A SOUNDING OF 35,400 FEET HAS BEEN RECORDED.
How's your Housing Problem?
IF ITS TOUGH-MAYBE A CORAL COLONY LIKE THE ABOVE "APARTMENT HOUSE," SOME FIFTEEN FEET HIGH, MAY SOLVE IT FOR YOU!
400 MILLION YEARS OLD, THIS SKYSCRAPER REEF, LOCATED OFF THE COAST OF AUSTRALIA, WAS BUILT BY MILLIONS OF CORAL ANIMALS, ONE TENTH OF AN INCH LONG, WHO WORK SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER, AND WHOSE SOFT, SACK-LIKE BODIES ARE COVERED WITH A LIME COATING!
—THANX TO CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—
BEES GO INTO A DANCE OUTSIDE THEIR HIVE, FOR BENEFIT OF OTHERS, WHEN THEY'VE LOCATED FLOWERS WITH PLENTY OF NECTAR!
©1949 CHUCK THORNDIKE

WEEK-END FUN

The jeep which carried the Third Army Catholic Chaplain in World War II bore the inscription: "Bringing Up Father."

★

Detroit's Archbishop Edward Mooney told a young priest that golf might be the barometer of a priest's endeavours. Said he: "If your score is over 100 you are neglecting your golf; if it falls below 90, you are neglecting your parish."

★

A Boston clergyman returned a purse to a woman who had left it in her pew on Sunday morning. He warned her of her carelessness with this classic:

"You must remember that there are some in the congregation so simple that they might consider finding your purse an answer to a prayer!"

★

Dr. Cadman was approached by an agonized lad, who had just been hired as a "junior executive" at 15.00 dollars per week.

"Doctor," asked the anxious chap, "can I lead a good Christian life in New York City on 15.00 dollars per week?"

"My boy", was the soothing reply, "That's all you can do."

★

A certain minister was being patronized by a millionaire.

"I never go to church," the millionaire said. "Perhaps you have noticed that, bishop?"

"Yes, I have noticed it," said the bishop gravely.

"Well, the reason I don't go to church is that there are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away," said the bishop, smiling. "There is always room for one more, you know."

★

An Englishman, on a visit to the States, was attending his first baseball game. The two teams were evenly matched and each scored once during the first inning. Thereafter, zero after zero mounted on the scoreboard. The man, completely baffled by the intricacies of the game, departed shortly before it was over. As he left the park, a bystander called. "Hey, mister, what's the score?"

"Heavens," murmured the Englishman, "when I left, it was up in the millions."

★

In Edinborough, Scotland, a judge ruled that the fact that a girl throws her engagement ring in her fiance's face does not necessarily mean that she intends to break the engagement. "To say that the return of a ring by a woman was, in all cases, an irrevocable step would be to deprive the female sex of one of its most cherished privileges, and literature and the stage of one of their most hackneyed situations."

"I hope my visits are not disagreeable."

"No," said the invalid, 'However gloomy I am when you come I am always glad when you go."

★

"When I look at this congregation," said the preacher, "I ask myself, 'Where are the poor?'

"But then, when I look at the collection, I say to myself, 'Where are the rich?'"

★

Man (entering shop): "I see somebody has broken your window. I bet you 5s you cant get a pane of glass like that under £2."

Shopkeeper: "You have lost! I only paid 35s. for it."

Man: "Then I may as well pay you now I am the man who has broken it and you sent me a bill for £3/-.

★

It was the young clergyman's first sermon. "How long do you think I had better preach?" he asked of the senior minister.

"I would suggest you use your own judgment," the latter replied, "however, my experience with this congregation has been that most souls are saved during the first eight minutes."

★

A British prison chaplain relates overhearing the following:

Among the ardent feminists arrested during the suffragette movement in England was an elderly crusader, often in jail for the Cause, and a young thing sentenced for the first time and taking it very hard. They were assigned to adjoining cells. Anon the older woman heard the younger sobbing. She rapped energetically on the dividing wall, and called:

"There, there, dear, don't cry! Put your trust in God—She will protect you!"

★

A country fiddler with aspirations for a big-city career ventured forth to the nearest metropolis and applied for a job in a new orchestra that was being organized.

"Have you any experience?" the conductor inquired.

"Shore!" the applicant replied. "I've been fiddlin' for twenty years. I can play any time ever written!"

"Can you play a violoncello?" the director asked.

It was plain that the fiddler had never heard of such an instrument, but he manfully attempted to conceal the fact.

"Shore," he replied. "I can play any fiddle ever made!"

"O.K." the conductor rejoined. And pointing to a bull fiddle, he ordered: "Get that thing and let's get started."

With incredulous awe, the fiddler surveyed the giant instrument.

"All right, I'll play it," he finally announced, "but somebody'll have to help me git it under my chin."

La Martiniere College

★

(BY A CORRESPONDENT)

ON the 13th September, one hundred and fifty years ago, General Claude Martin, a French adventurer, who landed in India as an ordinary soldier and by sheer force of talents and ability came to occupy a position of trust and responsibility in the British Army, died in Lucknow. The La Martiniere College in Lucknow, which was founded by him at a great cost, bears eloquent testimony to his public benefactions.

Claude Martin who was born on January 4, 1735, was the son of a cooper of Lyons, France, named Pieury Martin. While having his collegiate course in a college in Lyons, he exhibited remarkable proficiency in science and mathematics. Even while young he was very bold and loved an adventurous life and this spirit of adventure prompted him to leave for India in 1758 at an early age, against the wishes and dictates of his parents. On his landing in Pondicherry he was appointed as a member of the body-guard of the French Governor of Pondicherry. Soon after his arrival in India the war between England and France commenced and Claude Martin was taken a prisoner by the English at Pondicherry in the year 1761.

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When he and some French prisoners were being conveyed in a ship from Pondicherry to Bengal it was wrecked off Guadyar Point. At that critical moment the commander of the company of prisoners deserted the sinking ship, but Claude Martin, with his remarkable presence of mind, saved and conveyed them to Calcutta. This gallant and daring act of his attracted the attention of the British authorities who gave him on the 5th September, 1763, a commission as an ensign in the army of the East India Company.

From that period onwards his stars were in the ascendant. For a period of 13 years his military services under the East India Company were remarkable.

In the year 1776 he entered the service of the Nawab of Oudh. Nawab Asaf-ud-dowlah Bahadur, as Superintendent of his arsenal. His remarkable intelligence and charming manners so charmed the Nawab Saheb that he appointed him as his confidential adviser and in all transactions with the East India Company, Claude Martin represented the Nawab ably.

In the Mysore War against Tippu Sultan Martin led a body of troops from Oudh to assist at the final siege and capture of Seringapatam and the East India Company recognised his good work by conferring on him the rank of major-general.

●

The last two years of his life were spent by him in constructing his palace-tomb by name 'Constantia' which is now known as La Martiniere. A man of resourceful orains and constructive genius, he had become extremely skilful in manufacturing guns, striking coins and medals and he even exhibited the first balloon seen in India'. "He also managed large indigo farms and sent an account of his own particular method of manufacturing that product to the Asiatic Society in the hope that his successors would benefit by it".

A distinguished traveller by name Thomas Twining who visited La Martiniere once observed:—"A palace on a very extensive scale but in which the singularity of the Colonel's taste is chiefly discernible. Under the principal apartments are subterraneous rooms intended for the hot season. In the middle of the largest of these dark rooms, the General had already raised his tomb; the number of lights to be burnt there day and night for ever and the sum to be allotted for this purpose were already mentioned". It is said that Nawab Asaf-ud-dowlah Bahadur offered him £1,000,000 sterling for the La Martiniere, but he politely declined it.

●

A few months before his death he had himself drafted his own will which was an extraordinary one containing as many as 40 clauses. "His will proved to be a curious document, consisting of an apology for his life,

(Continued on Page 31)

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ADIBASIS NOW HAVE A TRACTOR

Shri. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, (fourth from left) inaugurated the working of the tractor (picture on right) of the co-operative farm of the Adibasis of Pali Pada, seven miles from Palghar.

HIS LIFE A SERMON

Rajendra Prasad Reaches Three Score And Six

By Y. G. Krishnamurti

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD has a spiritual face. His eyes are shrewd, merry and lit up from within. They reflect his inward strength and integrity. His voice has a timbre and he speaks with a languid courtesy. His moustache gives the air of a patriarch, the air of mature strength. His face is stamped with a proud spirit which resents cunning, ingratitude and it also reveals a gentle nature studiously chastened and aiming at moral altitude. In his dream and in his solid ability, in the related intensity of his spirit, head and hand, he is shaping India's destiny in a fundamental way. This man with a revelation tells us that it is the scalpel and not the feather-duster that can recreate the world.

Prasad is a traditionalist. In him, the traditional values are the measuring rod of progres. Discipline and spiritual outlook is the force inherited from the past. The invincible truths of time are also active in him. The Prasadian horizon is not an imperfect outline. When the eye looks afield and beyond, it catches a rare bloom and hue of his spirit.

To listen to recitations from Ramayana is our national habit. It has raised and glowed millions of inward altars to truth and love. It has given the masses a personal scale of values and thus transformed the raw facts of living into quivering ethical energy.

Prasad regards every passage in Ramayana as a nugget of gold. **Its delicate verbal shades and essences live in his affections. It throws a potent and delicious spell on him, as the bard misses no vibration of a situation. He confesses that when he is not well feels utterly wretched, the most trying scenes in Ramayana have strengthened his belief in life. The epic also enables him to rear up a new edifice of philosophic, moral, political and artistic values. We may say that the spirit of Ramayana forms the ground-stone of the genius and achievement of Prasad.**

During his brief visit to Ziradei, he delights in seeing the Hurka dancer presenting episdes from Tulsidas Ramayana. The intonation of the conch and drum, the superb foot-work of the dancer, the weird notes of the flute and the zest of the chorus singers waft to his nostrils the poetic aroma of Tulsidas.

Traditionalist

Prasad salutes Tulsidas because he gives him one rich glimpse of the historical tradition. For the same reason he idolises Gandhi. The Mahatma has given new blendings of traditional values like truth force, absolute oneness, reverence for life, non-possession and creative daring. He has converted the moral ideal into aspiration and energy.

Both to Gandhi and Prasad, tradition is a grand passion. They positively live into it and thus represent its vitality and tenderness. The two minds differ a little; the one clear intuitive; the other rich and ample. But tradition is their very signature. And here, Prasad is not a trailer after the Mahatma but forms a summit in the era of Gandhi.

The springs of laughter and tears, candid ease and quiet humour, compassion and aesthetic attitude lie concealed in Prasad. He has spent many years of his waking life in prison. His mind becomes a microcosm, a world unto itself. He experiences the myriad conflicts of an epoch. He sees crisis grimly loom, and then a knock-down and drag-out struggle for life values. The cherished ideals are left to luck and agonised process of history. Phrase-mongering and ultimate frustration, persecution and the self-discipline of the people, waves of rhetoric and the magic of that untranslatable concept of Satyagraha, the tactical betrayals of the Muslim League and the smile of pardon of Gandhi force the wheel of our revolution to come the full circle. These broken fragments of the past and the joy of anticipation unfold before Prasad's eyes like a scenic curtain. Ever morally certain, he is no prey to gnawing doubts and timid fears. His life is a pilgrimage to the watching heights of love and truth.

The mind of Prasad is free from make-believe and, therefore, needs no antiseptics to clear the vapours. There is no paste-setting in it; it is the luminous Kohinoor. It lifts him from the busy cares of life into the roomy chambers of intuition. There he experiences a felt thought. Like the nimbus encircling the moon, this inner light spreads a magnetic field round his person. Neither the shifting of events nor the spleen of the critics can begrudge its fascination.

It is his moods that bring to play new influences on the minds and hearts of theirs. A student of manners might call them sloppy. For sentiment has come to its end as a fashion. And here it should be mentioned that it is better to have sentimentalities than snobberies. Prasad is the most typical leader of his age whose sentiments eddy round every significant object.

His moods reveal the primal consciousness. They do not change with age but become more prominent. Innocence, simplicities, self-realisation, well-tempered soul, critical idealism and intellectual stature are the chief ingredients. From them we can distil a lilting rhythm of love, a craving for something beyond. It stirs in every act of his and also validates his life-view. It enables him to dwell on the high tableland of wisdom and it is unfenced and ever-broadening

Born Gentleman

We can but very superficially explain the range and texture of Prasad's moods. He is a typical out-of-doors child who has maintained in his maturer years the same buoyancy, naturalness and freedom. In a society which has not yet assimilated the machine and is torn out of its natural emotional roots, his moods are silhoutted against a harsh background.

It is only those who are half-witted that cynically comment on his pure idealism. He neither tries to plow himself into a Mahatma nor his moods are a moral stink-pot. The impressive **fact is that at no time he has lowered the standards of humanity. This is the substance and assurance of his moods.**

The story of Prasad is a unique instance of form disguising the substance, of bushel covering the light. This hidden strength is revealed in every facet of his life. In a sense, it is his life. Quite at a tender age he has left his ego and it will never return. We may say of him that he is born to refine the crude human material.

Prasad finds the path to greatness in a self-denying ordinance. He enters politics to escape from emotional isolation. He returns to religion to escape from a world of slogans and bogies. He says that in politics, humility is the first step that counts.

All we know for fact is that he takes up office only when the situation becomes perplexed or explosive. He has no atom of desire for power, but likes to save the dawn of freedom from the prowling of the jackal-ghosts. When a friend asks him whether he is not bored of presidentships, he wittily remarks 'they kick me upstairs'.

Austere consistency is an element in his greatness. It is born of intellectual conviction. The guiding motive in his actions is loyalty to his primary institutions. He is convinced that nothing poisons the springs of community life more effectively than a fleety temperament and false moves.

No Power Politics

Moral courage in politics clearly emerges from his greatness. It gives a pattern of unity to his outlook and at the same time enables him to seek the daring ideal. Furthe.more, it takes off the cream of bitterness from power politics and prevents man from over-reaching himself. It transmutes twisted ambitions into a political gold. In Prasad's view the political scene must also be a moral scene. Then alone it shifts the emphasis from rancours to purposes. Our street-corner politicians aim their blows at the citadel of imperialism. The castigations of Prasad have prevented them from aiming blows at each other. By a strange alchemy he has turned them into figures in a moral fable.

Prasad turns his stoicism inwards. He regards laughter frankness, criticism, a dignified acceptance of differenes as the natural symbols of a full life. The ideal life to him is the one modelled on nature's quiet pattern. An integrated life is the moving impulse of his tomorrow. It bursts the

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'THE MISUNDERSTOOD PEACE DOVE'

Yardly in The Baltimore Sun

PATTER *By Asude*

MISS MOUSTACHIOS

I SUPPOSE, you have kissed a girl or two in your time. If you haven't, go away and plant a tree. This is not for you.

Now, presuming you are of the normal species,——and also presuming that you are a clean-shaven man, I ask you this. How would you like to imprint one of those Ramon Novarro breath-takers on the yielding lips of your divinity with a toothbrush bristling under your nose?

On a closer scrutiny, you find that it is not really a toothbrush but what you call a "growth". A "growth" under the damsel's nose,——commonly knows as a moustache. Would you like it? Frankly, I wouldn't.

More buffoonery, you say. Not at all. Sheer tragedy, when you come to the end of the tale. Read on.

There has, of late, been a spate of "theatricals" at New Delhi. I think, the craze got its fillip from Olivier's "Hamlet" which came to this town a year ago. Somebody discovered that for healthy progress in a sovereign Republic, it isn't enough to miss a meal or eat a banana. You have to be drama-minded and produce plays. Plays began to be produced.

About a fortnight ago, I attended one of those shows, an affair conducted by the lads of the village. It was a play of the Napoleonic age, full of alarums and excursions. A lot of dashing grenadiers and blushing damsels in bustle and crinoline.

As I watched the play, I found a strange sensation creeping over me. The ladies of the company were quite alright,——curtseying and simpering in the true Empire style, and causing, I have no doubt, no end of a flutter amongst the juvenile section of the audience.

It was the male actors who disturbed me, made me uneasy. For one thing, every grenadier or guardsman looked like an overgrown "Glaxo" baby, Stoutish,——fleshy in the wrong places,——you know, places where no man, much less a guardsman, has any business to put on flesh. "Curious curves," I reflected, on "guardsmen."

And then, on the top of it, each had a standardized sort of shrubbery on his upper lip,——a fierce "handlebar" moustache which, somehow, didn't behave like the real thing. Sometimes, the caballeros showed their teeth,——in a smile or in anger. But what teeth! Beautiful rows of ivory which you would hardly associate with bully beef or army biscuits.

In interval between scenes, I mentioned it to a friend. He laughed at me and said that the guardsmen or their moustaches couldn't help carrying on as they did, for they were not guards"men" at all, but girls masquerading as men. How could I forget that it was a Ladies' College which was producing the play?

So! That explained it, of course, curves and all. But it didn't bring consolation or comfort. On the contrary, it caused a sort of a rotary motion in the mind,——and the memory gave up its dead,——scenes from a rollicking Past which, I had thought, were laid at rest for ever.

For myself when young did catch the same fever which has now overtaken all Delhi and produced plays from time to time. But whereas, the New Delhi impressarios are trotting out maidens in moustaches to act as men, our "maidens" had to part with the bristles on their chin to pass as *Prima donnas*. The maidens were all men, off stage.

It created difficulties. For instance, we could never start on time. Almost always, the *prima donna* was a venerable and esteemed "Burra Babu" in some office or other, with a wife and progressive family to look after. In fact, it was his ripened domesticity which qualified him to play the woman so true to life.

The man was usually the last to leave the office. He would hurry home, have a look round the family,——probably, a pull or two at his "hookah,"——and then hasten to the theatre. By that time, the audience might be demonstrating their disgust at the delay in unmistakable language and gestures.

Result, a *prima donna* with a sorry shave, sometimes *no shave*. You don't believe that last part. But it is true. An extra layer of paint covered the day's growth. It didn't matter materially, for kissing is, of course, tabu on the Indian stage.

That is all very well, but try to size up the job of the Romeo who had to make convincing love to a face like that. But we did it,——and some of us carried the audience with us in the doing of it. What can Mr. Norman Marshall know of the trials of an Indian producer?

Once, I provided about a hundred outlets to feed the players after the show. And then, whilst I was busy with the lights or something, the "leading lady" had stowed away about three dozens of them. I did not know that "she" was the champion meat-champer of the town. "She" did not do much "leading" that night.

There was a Judge of the Patna High Court,——now back to the Bar and at the top of it,——who refused to attend any of our shows because of these goings-on. He said that he would do so only when we stopped having these half-shaven Juliets and had real girls for the women's parts. Now, what I ask is what would he say if he saw these moustachioed misses of New Delhi?

I cannot brush off the picture of those plump guards"men" as I write. They had the complete upholstery of mere males,——black tail-coat and tight trousers, too tight,——with the moustache as the final proof of masculinity,——but every time they moved, something wiggled or undulated somewhere, and the men's part in the *ensemble* came unstuck.

I asked you at the start whether you liked that sort of thing. I can tell you of one young man who does not. That is where the "sheer tragedy" I mentioned comes in. For, he was one of the spectators of the show and the girl to whom he was bespoken was one of the "guardsmen" in the play. I understand that the fellow is making difficulties about his "engagement."

Reasons are being given for this wobbling but I don't believe any of them. What I suspect is that the same nightmare is haunting that man's mind of nights as it is mine,——of a guardsman's moustache coming up to meet my burning lips. I would rather have one of my half-shaven Juliets.

Baldpate In The Thick Of The Run Again

CASE OF THE MISSING HAIR FROM TIMES OF PHARAOHS AND INCAS

SPEAKING OF COLD WARS, here's as shifty a bit of hocus-pocus as has ever been perpetrated in broad daylight on men. Consider the baldheads. While our hair was in our eyes, the boys with the unobstructive view have stolen home base, writes J. E. P. Hyland, M. D., in Kiwanis Magazine.

In case you haven't been briefed lately, baldnessis the shining crest of the atomic age male. It is now claimed that hair is merely an unslightly throwback to the cavedwelling Neanderthal days, useless and strictly a commodity for the low foreheads.

So out of hand have things become that a bald-headed man no longer wears his hat wherever he can. He even takes it off in an elevator. He has set himself up for all the world to see a streamlined glimpse into the future.

But the baldies haven't always had it so good. Their jolly exterior covers trouble the like of which has seldom been seen. As far back as the records of history go, the general lack of hair on the head has always been a sign of great humiliation and inner sorrow.

Tired of being treated like poor relations, the bald-headed contemporaries of the Egyptian pharaohs financed the first search for a remedy for falling hair. The quest was destined to become the most diligent, the most embattled, and the most unsuccessful of all similar endeavours in the history of man.

The Egyptian M. D., who was called into consultation by the baldheaded ancients, dipped into his bag and came up with the miracle drug of his day. This illustrious physician to the pharaohs had everything but "before and after" pictures. His prescription is memorable in that it is the first recorded in the world. It called on the druggist to compound equal parts of the fat taken from lion from crocodile, from hippopotamus and from serpent into a salve which the patient was to daub on his shining head daily.

Alopecia the ten dollar consultation fee name for baldness, means fox.

Just how this applies is a little obscure. But not to the baldheads. They have construed this to indicate that baldness and a high I. Q go hand in hand. "Grass will not grow on a busy street; they say laughing jovially.

Legions

Be that as it may, there is still plenty of activity around the hair-restorer counter at the local drugstore. In addition to the ten million lotions and salves there are any number of Goldbergian devices, gadgets and patents guaranteed to aid the baldhead in his quest of the golden fleece. If there is one thing that is entered into wholeheartedly by all, it is fleecing the baldhead of his gold.

One nationwide group of "trichologists," as the fleece merchants call themselves see eighteen hundred "patients" daily.

These patients swarm into forty-five branch offices over the country and spend anywhere from two dollars to four hundred for the full course of "treatments"—depending upon the gullibility of the patient. This one group of well-advertised trichologists has an estimated annual income of seven million dollars, every nickel of which is neatly lifted from the pockets of the streamlined man of tomorrow.

Invariably the quacks will take over some mode of treatment which has been discarded as useless by authentic dermatologists.

They have quite a selection to choose from. Ultraviolet fought a good fight for some time but produced nothing on the scalp but sunburn. The trichologists have taken it over lock, stock and coloured glasses. Endocrine shots, vitamin shots, foreign-protein shots have all been tried with no success. Vacuum pressure, which is a sort of an iron lung for the head, was tried at length but could revive no hair. You'll find the trichologists still using it though, and quite profitably—for the trichologist.

New School

A hundred years or so ago it was suggested that the hectic pace of the day was responsible for untimely hair loss. Jangled nerves choked the blood vessels leading to the hair follicles, thereby shutting off the nourishment necessary for continued health of the hair.

Anyone seeking to avoid baldness was advised to forever shun bodily and mental overstimulation.

This theory is being resurrected, with modern innovation by the psychosomatic school of today.

As eventually it must, the accusing finger got around to hats. First and most obvious, the hatband was too tight; second, there was a lack of fresh air underneath a hat; and, last, a hat defeated the main purpose of hair as a protective covering. After a sharp rise in the incidence of pneumonia and the coming realization that hair continued to fall regardless, the baldheads went back to wearing hats.

More Confusion

The hue and cry among the baldheads reached nuisance proportions when it was shown that eunuchs are never bald. Quick to capitalize on this observation, the baldheads were willing subjects for thousands of glandular experiments.

These experiments with hormones have served only to confuse the picture still further. Results are so difficult to interpret that the record tells of one capable man who spent eight years of careful and intensive research before he came to the ultimate conclusion that his work showed no definite connection between hormones and the growth of hair. As of today, no one can or will say that there is hope for finding the cure for baldness here.

So it goes—from fat of the lion to the new wonder drug from the Amazon, Avelina rosada. The chase continues in the strange case of the missing hair.

Avelina rosada? Why, pal that's a drug discovered just a few years ago. The Incas first used it to stop falling hair centuries ago—about the time of the pharaohs. May even prove very effective. Yes, indeed.

Winged Artists Of Camouflage

HOW BIRDS CONCEAL THEIR HOMES FROM HUMAN EYES

BY U. C. CHOPRA

BY this time of the year nest-building brooding and the care of the young occupy the full attention of the birds.

Those whose habit it is to remain with us throughout the year, or with the variation only of a partial migration, have already, for the most part, brought off their first broods.

Whilst the young of these are still making their wants persistently known in the hedge bottoms, the parents, in the intervals available, are already making preparation for a second venture.

Between courting and fighting, the males have little leisure. Each in his own way makes full display of all his feathered finery, with such seductive amblings and attitudes as would best secure attention, and win approval, from the object of his devotion. He submits all to the referendum of one. She as is fitting, has the time of her life, till her vote is cast. Twitterings of affection follow and involve her.

Numerous battles are fought out in her presence, as she sits demure and watchful. Rivals are driven off and kept at bay. The victor shouts and reiterates his challenging disdain, till there can be no doubt as to his being, all round, the better bird. So, at the last, the lady is won.

Home-Making

After the wooing and winning, home-life begins in real earnest. A site for the nest must first be decided on, one knows not with how many, or how few, confabulations. Security and seclusion are the deciding factors, from the point of view of position as well as structure and material. As a rule it may be stated that each kind of bird builds, in a like situation, a like structure with similar materials. But this rule, in all respects, is liable to variation under stress of circumstance. Some kinds show a special readiness in adapting themselves to changed conditions, as also do some individuals.

It is by adaptation, and consequent variation that what we regard as any particular type has been evolved and matured; but there is no finality. The evolution is always in progress. Change of condition and circumstance induce ever change of procedure, and of habit. Inevitable as are nature's law, nothing in nature is stereotyped.

Inherited Tendencies

The nest of a bird for its exquisite design, its elaborate ornamentation, together with its effective concealment, exhibits a precise fitness for the required purpose, to regard it as the outcome of individual thought on the part of its builders and as evidencing in them an appreciation of form and a love of the beautiful. The facts do not justify the fancy. Birds work by racial habit mainly and there is but little evidence of individual thought; whilst, so far as we are concerned, there is with them no regard at all as to our approval or otherwise. We are to them simply creatures against whom it has been found needful to take precautions, and if our prying and interference can be evaded, that is all that can be desired.

That the results of their labours are beautiful in our estimation is due only to the fact that we, and they, are subject to the same laws of being, workings of the same spirit of life, one and indivisible.

The necessity for a secure hiding of the nest has been drilled into the birds by hard circumstance throughout countless generations, resulting in an inherited habit working to this end. The material they use and especially such as is employed on the outer surface for what seems like pure ornamentation, is that which, through all these generations, has been proved to be, in the accustomed position of the nest, most effective for its concealment.

If, for any reason, a bird is compelled to find a different situation for its nest, the chances are that it will continue to utilise the same kind of material, though this no longer serves the original purpose but renders the whole glaringly conspicuous. In all likelihood there ensue a series of abortive attempts to bring off a brood. Whether as the result of a quickened forethoght, or by mere accident, we can scarcely say, but presently there follows some modification of the old habit after many adverse experiences. Eventually, without doubt, a material more fitting under the new conditions is adopted, but at the cost of much suffering and loss.

Art Of Concealment

It is only very rarely that we come across a nest whose builders have thus seemed to ignore all necessity for concealment. As a rule, modification of the ancestral habit is already to some extent achieved. Nests of the same kind, in varing situations, usually afford evidence of some advance in the way of adaptation to the new conditions.

The mommon Tern's nest may be found in strangely varying situations. One built in a bank will be hidden in an accumulation of moss matching its surroundings. Another in the ivy against a wall will, in all likelihood, have the appearance of a merely accidental assemblage of dead leaves. A third built in the side of the haystack will probably show, at the entrance, only the material of the stack interwoven with dried grasses. The effectiveness of the concealment would lead us to the conclusion that, in each instance, there have been probably preceeding generations of Terns so building, whether on the bank or in the ivy, or on the side of the haystack.

The changed habit in selecting the site however caused, has led to a change of habit in the "adornment" of the nest, with the effect of securing the best possible concealment.

Other Methods

We have to avoid in these matters too hasty generalisations. We may, however, regard it as an axiom that, the more easily accessible the nest, the more "artfully" it is concealed. This concealment is effected in a variety of ways.

So the Plover builds practically no nest at all. Often merely lays her eggs in a slight hollow on the ploughed soil, from which by their colour, they are scarcely distinguishable.

The elaborate structure of the Tit in the hedge, or low bush may easily escape recognition from its resemblance to a mere lichen-covered accumulation there. Some, as the wild Duck, building on or near the ground on leaving the nest cover the eggs with dead leaves as a measure of precaution. The Dabchick, or Little Grebe, builds what appears to be a mere floating raft of wet weeds and, on quitting, covers the eggs with the same. On the other hand, the nests of the Magpie, as those of the Heron and Stork, are seen among the top branches of tall trees. They are out of reach and out of danger.

The searching for nests is an engrossing pursuit. The pleasure of finding these, and watching progress, comes with renewed fullness every returning summer-time to those who have experienced it. The only drawback is that we have so frequently to share the builder's disappointments.

The human boy is possessed by an insatiable craving to rob nests, and those he cannot reach he pokes down with a stick, in a spirit of wanton mischief and destructiveness. It is to be feared that no amount of teaching will induce a different habit. The instinct in him seems almost ineradicable. The wonder is that any eggs, or youngs, escape his maraudings.

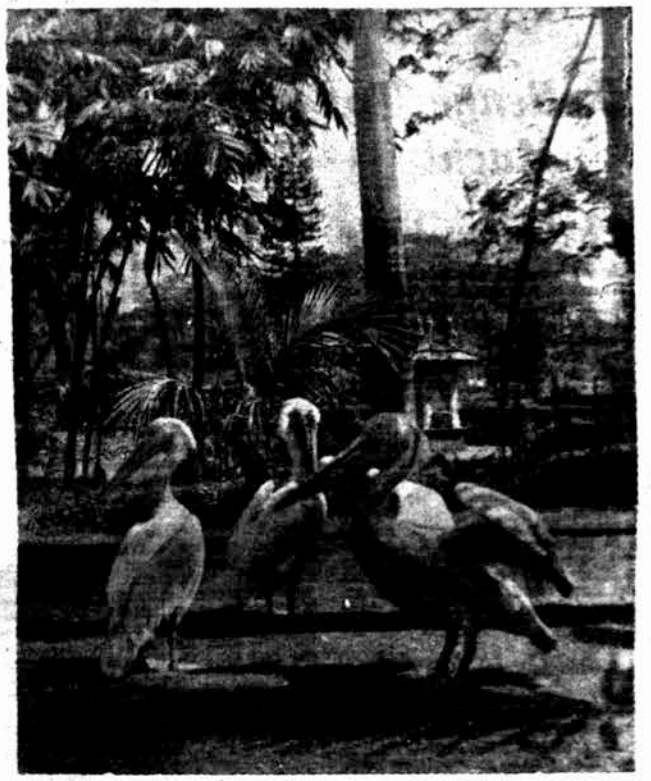
The only hope seems to lie in increase of knowledge on the part of parents and others, with a quickened regard for the interest of our feathered friends.

In some instances, as among the various Finches, it is all but impossible to identify, with absolute certainty, nest or eggs, without sight of the parent birds. Here, with quiet patience and a pair of binoculars, is opened up for us a field of observation as engrossing as it is useful. We learn not only to know the birds themselves, but also to discover for ourselves, the charm that appertains to all their little habits and ways.

Hints To Cameramen

When photographing the nests avoid disturbing them as much as possible. If branches and twigs must be tied back for a time, this should be done with patience and discretion, and in such a way that the natural cover is restored after the operation is over. On no account should the nest be tilted or pulled, imperilling its security.

When about to photograph a bird at its nest, I do not immediately place the camera or the "blind" where I want to use it. I have learned by experience to set it some distance away, until the birds have grown used to it and accepted it as part of their mental picture. The longer I leave it, the more quickly will they accept it when I move it up to the required distance. All birds resist change, and an understanding of their reactions is essential to a bird photographer.



Friendly Pelicans in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
—K. G. Hegde.

BRITAIN'S NOTABLE INVALID

Britain's most notable animal invalid Lien-Ho, the Giant Panda, seen as she sits up and takes her nourishment from keeper C. Hitchcock, who nursed her through her illness at the London Zoo.

A Scream In Time

The housewife went into a butcher shop just before closing time to buy a roast. A strange man followed her in and stood about while she was at the counter.

Suddenly she screamed, and the man turned and ran out of the store right into the arms of a passing policeman. Later the stranger was identified as a holdup man.

"Mrs. Jones, if you hadn't screamed, I would certainly have been robbed," declared the butcher gratefully, "but how did you know he was a bandit?"

"I didn't," protested Mrs. Jones. "I screamed when you told me what the roast was going to cost."

BOOK ON INDIA CAUSES STORM

IN one of our earlier issues, we published a review of John Frederick Muehls' book "Interview With India' by Louis Ficher, which appeared in "Saturday Review". The author has obviously followed the traditions of Miss Mayo and Beaverley Nichols and has not only attacked leaders like Pt. Nehru, but has also indulged in ill-informed criticism of Indian art and sculpture. Smti. Nayantara Sahgal, the daughter of Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in the U. S., has written a letter to the "Saturday Review" protesting against the contents of the book and the author has sent a rejoinder. We publish below both of them, as they are of topical interest.

Challenge To Muehl

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BY NAYANTARA SAHGAL

SIR: I would appreciate the courtesy of your paper to express my views, which I believe are commonly shared by other Indians, regarding the recent John Day publication "Interview with India", by John Frederick Muehl.

This book is remarkable in many ways, above all, in that it shows a genuine desire on the part of the author to understand India. His journeys and the manner in which he lived during his long and difficult search for understanding are indeed admirable.

However, it is a book strangely lacking in perspective and for this reason I was surprised that the John Day Co. could think highly of it and that Pearl Buck could comment as favourably as she has done on the back cover. Let me explain what I mean.

Libel On Indian Art

The most outstanding flaw seems to be the author's obsession with the poverty of India. No one but an American so obviously lacks a world perspective as to be so completely overwhelmed at the sight of a poor country. Mr. Muehl should go on similar travels through other parts of the East, Europe, and the American Deep South. He will then see India's poverty in its correct relation to poverty the world over and not be upset by it. Poverty, particularly in the East, is a centuries-old bugbear due to several causes. Two common ones are foreign domination and, as a result of this, the lack of an industrial revolution. **The appalling condition of your Deep South exists despite your industrial revolution and your freedom from foreign domination. The present Government of India is keenly alive to the misery prevailing in Indian villages, but not even the best-intentioned and best-equipped government in the world can bring about sweeping and total reform in five months after it comes to power,** which is the time of Mr. Muehl's writing.

Apart from this over-all preoccupation with poverty, the book is full of naive observations and even some outright errors, such as when Sardar Patel is called a Brahmin. He happens to be a Vaishya.

With reference to the author's observations—he is startled by the fact that many Kathiawar villagers take opium and refers to this repeatedly. **Is this not the equivalent of the immoderate drinker in your country? Does no poor man in America, or anywhere else for that matter, ill-advisedly spend his money on liquor when it would be better spent on his home and family?**

Then speaking of the temples of Madura and Rameswaram, Mr. Muehl is taken aback by what he describes as "their Gods killing and wooing, copulating and dying in monstrous heaps of frenzied stone", and "bloody Kali.. ensconced in majesty." Appalling and primitive though this may seem to the eyes of the foreigner, it happens to rank among the world's greatest art.

Attack On Pt. Nehru

Then again, Mr. Muehl expresses time and again the belief that the present Government of India has failed to reach the people and to respond to their needs. He evidently has come to this conclusion after his talks with villagers during his travels. Were a similar journey to be made through the countryside of America, would every farmer and hillbilly be informed of what is being done for him in the shape of laws being enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives? And remember this is largely a literate country.

In this connection Mr. Muehl repeatedly speaks of Nehru as "going over to the conservatives" and of Gandhi as a reactionary. He says that the Government is more concerned with minor matters like putting an end to gambling and drinking than with real reform. He is wrong.

This happens to be the concern of one or two provincial governments, and then, too, not to the exclusion of other problems. The Central Government, together with the remaining provincial governments, is in fact not even bothering with these matters and has often asked the provinces to shelve them in favour of more urgent problems.

What does Mr. Muehl mean when he says that the Government of India has undertaken no major reform and that its members are no longer the revolutionaries they once were during British rule?

Now, as during the British regime India does not favour savage and sudden revolt or violent reform. It took twenty-seven years of peaceful revolution and hard labour to stage the withdrawal of a foreign government. It will take many times that number of years to fashion the India of Gandhi's ideal. The task of building up is always a slower and more difficult one than that of tearing down especially when the Government chooses gradual, peaceful means to bring about reform. Mr. Muehl got so wound up with the problems of the villages, with the stark poverty, and the fact that the villagers were addicted to opium that he could not see the forest for the trees.

Wrong Perspective

It escaped him entirely that the revolutions and reforms going on in India are numerous and diverse, affecting many parts of the economic, social, and political structure.

Firstly, the merger of the princely states with the provincial governments has been a historic landmark. After thousands of years of independent feudal rule these states are now functioning along democratic lines in harmony with the Central Government of India. Secondly, the Government has launched enormous projects towards better irrigation and land development. Witness the Damodar Valley project in West Bengal and Bihar, the Koshi Valley project in West Bengal, Bihar and Nepal, and the Bhakra Dam in the Punjab. Thirdly, the rehabilitation or hordes of homeless refugees has been no small undertaking. Yet model towns to house them have sprung up in Nilakher and Kurukshetra and are still springing up. Fourthly, the Hindu Code Bill, which when it is passed will bring about basic changes in our social structure, is now under discussion. The Government does not recognize untouchability It will take time before every Indian embraces every untouchable as his brother, but then it will take time before every white American embraces every Negro American as his brother, in spite of your Government's declaration some 200 years ago that all men are created free and equal.

Mr. Muehl objects that Nehru has forgotten land reform yet in our biggest province, Uttar Pradesh, the Zemindari Abolition Bill has been passed giving the tenants the ownership of their land.

Yet another major task undertaken by the Government has been the drawing up of a Constitution. Mr. Muehl does not seem to recognize the importance of this. He declares it has not reached the villages. But a country cannot blindly forge ahead with no reference to plan or principle. Every villager does not, of course, understand the Constitution, nor has he yet benefited directly by it, but a Constitution is essential if any reform is to take place. Naturally, all these parliamentary procedures take time.

That is the recognized drawback of a democracy. But is that any reason to thrust them aside in favor of drastis short cuts?

Akbar's India

At the end Mr. Muehl's verdict seems surprisingly vague and immature. He says that the "glorious traditions of India are traditions of slavery and continual despotism. Even in the so-called golden ages there was less political freedom than in Nazi Germany". This shows amazing historical inaccuracy on his part. India has had a number of golden ages. If Mr. Muehl were to select one or two and compare them with conditions then existing in the Western world, he would not write as he does. Take for example the golden age of the Guptas in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Of course, at this time the Western world as we know it today was not even in existence, let alone its being an example in any way. The then-known world had much to learn from India, a country where the arts and sciences flourished, and the land grew prosperous under emperors famed for their just and enlightened rule. India ranked first in civilization and culture in the whole contemporary world.

Take Akbar's reign, 1556-1605. Compare this period with the contemporary bitter warfare between England and Spain, the barbaric persecution of Catholics in England, and the equally barbaric inquisition in Spain. Central Europe was in the turmoil of internecine conflict. **Perhaps more primitive and feudal conditions existed in the Ottoman Empire at this time than in any part of the Far East, barring Japan. Where was political freedom in Europe? Akbar's India was in contrast a land united under a loved and revered emperor, whose reputation for justice was known far and wide.**

Mr. Muehl despairs of India's future, saying at the end that the best and the worst are yet to come. He says: "If India looks backward it can see nothing but a tradition of misery and serfdom for her common people". Mr. Muehl does not realize that it is only because India has her roots so deeply buried in the past that her future is at all hopeful. We have

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TOUGH DECISION

Shoemaker in 'The Chicago Daily News'.

"Shall we give him back his gun?"

Basic Charge Remains

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BY JOHN F. MUEHL

SIR: I must confess that I was not too surprised when I received a copy of Miss Nayantara Sahgal's letter. Like Herbert Matthews, who reviewed the book for The New York Times, I knew well in advance of this present demonstration that, because of my attacks on the Congress one-party system, "....Indians may, and doubtless will, protest." Nor was I particularly surprised when Miss Sahgal seemed to feel that my book was somehow anti-Indian in temper, for to a great many Indians of a similar high-caste background Congress and India are one and the same word.

Let me begin at the beginning. I consider my book to be a statement of sympathy with the Indian people, and if I am critical throughout of the Congress regime it is only because I have found it to be dangerously insensitive to their sufferings.

For this reason much that Miss Sahgal has to say is beside the point and if she reads in context the very sections which she has quoted she will find that I have the most complete and open-mouthed admiration for even the opium-taking Rajputs and the South Indian temple-builders.

The Real Issue

One basic charge remains, however: Miss Sahgal's insistence that I am far too impatient. It takes time, she reminds me, to reorganize a whole country, and with this I certainly agree.

I might state in passing that I was not overly impressed by the list of accomplishments which Miss Sahgal presents, perhaps because I heard so much from the British about these occasional "model villages" and "hydro-electric projects." The head issue is not one of patience or impatience, for I do not criticize Congress because it is moving too slowly. I criticize it rather because it is going in the wrong direction, because it takes two steps backward for every one forward.

There is probably no dispute over facts involved here. Miss Sahgal's optimistic reports are quite accurate, but my objection is, as it has always been that we must not sort out the facts and dismiss the unpleasant ones. "My country stands for peace", Miss Sahgal boasts, though it was a party to one of the most brutal massacres in recent history. India is working for "Gandhi's ideal", though it was a well-organized Hindu organization which murdered him. Once more, I am not writing a bill of complaint against India; the violence and terror were inevitable with partition, but I fear the tendency in Miss Sahgal, and in India's leaders, to gloss all of this over as if it had not even happened.

For Miss Sahgal's naivete cannot be laughed off. It is far too common among India's leaders, and one sometimes feels that the whole Congress high command lives perpetually in the same world of pleasant generalizations. It has "Hindu Code Bills", which it cannot, enforce; "Zemindari Abolition Acts", which don't abolish zemindars. It has "model villages" at Kurekshetra and Nilokheri while a third of the population of Bombay lives in the streets. Of course, it takes time to remedy these evils! I don't expect them to vanish overnight. But what I do expect is that the Government should make everything secondary to the welfare of the mass of its citizens.

More specifically, I expect the Indian Government to make some provision for honest opposition, to cease its ridiculous and pompous pretense that it represents all shades of political opinion. I expect the Government to clean up its bureaucracy, one of the most fabulously corrupt and predatory in the world, and I expect Congress to work toward a real voting democracy rather than for something nebulous called "Gandhi's ideal".

I have confidence enough in the

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'JOE' STARTED SOMETHING'

Summers in 'The Buffalo Evening News'

BRIBERY CAUSED FALL OF GOLCONDA

But One Noble Defied Aurangzeb

BY S. K. CHELLIAH

ALTHOUGH the splendour of the Golconda Fort has been swept away leaving few reminders in the form of old buildings and mosques nothing can rob it of its natural charm.

This well-known fortress, which is situated at a distance of nearly six miles from the city of Hyderabad, commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. It has an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level being built on a hill. Of all the mountain fortresses in India, Golconda is the most impressive structure and contains numerous positions which were considered highly impregnable in its days of glory.

Golconda was constructed by the Rajah of Warangal. It was afterwards ceded to the Bahmani kings and in the year 1512 became the capital of the Qutab Shahi line of kings. Sultan Quli Shah who founded this city in 1512 was the Bahmani viceroy at Golconda and throwing off his allegiance set up a kingdom of his own and made Golconda his capital. Soon he added many buildings to Golconda and strengthened its fortifications. Sultan Quli Qutab Shah ruled for thirty years and on the whole his reign was prosperous for his kingdom. While he was engaged in his prayers in the chief mosque at Golconda, he was assassinated by the commandant of the fort at the instigation of the old ruler's son, Jamshed Quli, who then ascended the gadi. He ruled for a period of seven years and on his death in 1550, his son Subhan Quli succeeded him, but his reign lasted for a very brief period of six months. Then the nobles of the court crowned Prince Ibrahim as the King of Golconda. His reign was a very prosperous one and many public works were carried out, notably the Hussain Sagar Lake as well as mosques and colleges and fortifications around the Golconda Hill.

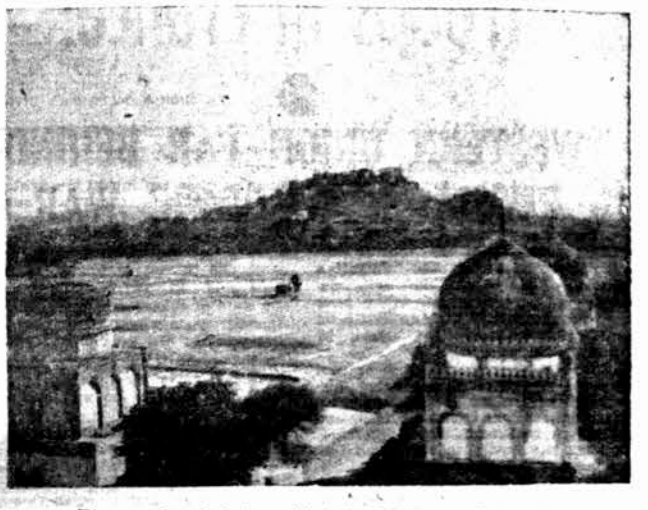
Hyderabad

Ibrahim was succeeded by his son, Mahomed Quli Qutub Shah, who finding the Golconda Fort overcrowded and unhealthy, built the city of Hyderabad on the banks of the river, Musi river. He called the new city Bagyanagar, after one of the king's Hindu ladies, but after her death changed the name to Hyderabad.

It was this good ruler who built the Char Minar, the most striking building in Hyderabad. History records the fact that this philanthropic king spent a vast sum from his private purse in the construction of many beautiful buildings which still adorn the state. After his death in 1625 his son, Abdulla Quli succeeded him.

At this period the Moghul Empire was losing its power in the north, but extending itself in the Deccan. The Moghul Emperor was anxiously waiting for a fitting opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Golconda.

Mir Jumla, a descendant of the Syeds of Ardastan who was prime minister to King Abdulla Qutub Shah conquered a territory about 300 miles long and 60 broad near Bidar, which yielded him a handsome revenue. He applied to the ruler of Golconda for some concessions, which were refused. Mir Jumla, thereupon applied to Aurangzeb for support. Such an opportunity for intrigue suited Aurangazeb well and he strongly urged his father, Shah Jehan to entertain Mir Jumla's petition. Shah Jehan immediately sent an order to King Abdulla not to molest Mir Jumla or any of his people in any way, but King Abdulla was so highly incensed at this questioning of his independence that he confiscated Mir Jumla's property and also imprisoned his son, Mahomed Amin. Shah Jehan became mad with rage and despatched Aurangazeb to carry out his order by force of arms, if necessary. The King was taken so completely by surprise that he had only time to fly to Golconda and Hyderabad fell into the hands of the Moghuls. Abdulla realising the critical situation



The tomb of Sultan Abdulla Shah, at Golconda.

in which he was placed, sued for peace which was concluded on Abdulla paying all arrears of tribute due to the Moghul Emperor and restoring all properties belonging to Mir Jumla. He was also forced to give his daughter in marriage to Prince Mahomed with a large dowry of land and money.

'Good King'

King Abdulla died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law and nephew, Abul Hassan more familiarly called the 'good king Thanah Shah.'

A historian describes in picturesque terms the period when Abul Hassan assumed the reins of government thus:

"At this period Golconda was in the meridian of its pomp and splendour and as is generally the case when this happens, luxury reigned supreme and permeated every grade of society. The great Omras, all of them gorgeously apparelled and delicately nurtured, princes and men of renown, were to be seen conveyed along the streets in resplendent palanquins, preceded and followed by strings of richly caparisoned elephants and camels; surrounded by a cavalcade of retainers armed to the teeth, these magnificent pageants which were common every-day spectacles, were headed by music and the inevitable troupes of dancing girls, who occupied one whole quarter of the city.

In a nest of the softest silk cushions reclined the Lord, holding a bouquet of flowers in his hand, smoking his hooka, the bowl of which was carried by a hookawallah and chewing the eternal pansupari between whiffs. When the lord desired a little exercise he changed over to a led palfrey and a great glittering 'chatri' was held over him. And thus he progressed majestically, flinging largesse among the scrambling crowds of vagabonds, while the fly-drivers plied their 'chauras', the dancing girls jingled their trinkets and the heralds announced his titles. Occasionally the Arab bodyguards let off their blunder-busses, normally in the air but not infrequently, at rival bodyguards. The 'chota' nawabs, and these were legion, aped their betters and there was a petty cavalier, but had his umbrella-bearer, his two fly-whiskers and his cup-bearer."

MIR JUMLA BARGAINS WITH MOGHULS

Sack Of Hyderabad

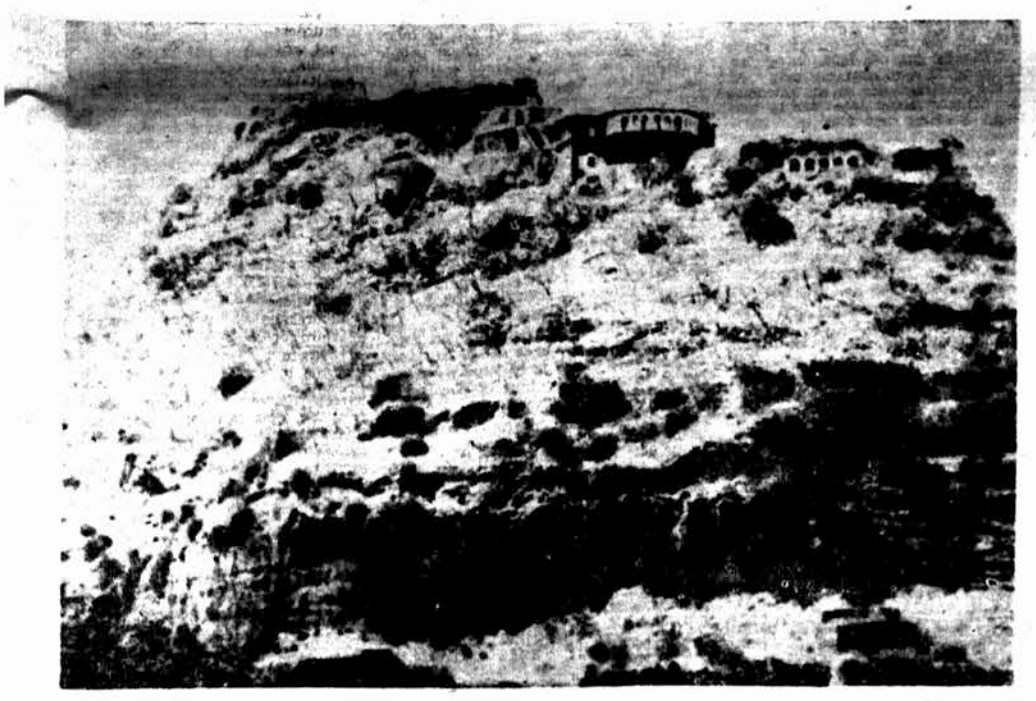
Born and brought up in such an atmosphere it is no wonder that Abul Hasan spent much of his time in pleasure and amusement, while very little time was given to the affairs of his State. The king left the entire administration of his state to the care of his two Hindu ministers, Madanna and Akkanna, who filled all positions of trust and responsibility with Hindus to the exclusion of the Mahomedans, who naturally nurtured a grievance against the ministers. The internal affairs of the state became very corrupt. The ruler was irregular in payment of the tribute to the Moghul Emperor. In 1686 the Moghul Emperor sent Khan Jehan with a large army against Golconda. The king shut himself up in Golconda and Hyderabad was plundered. "This sack of Hyderabad appears to have been a very terrible affair. The women of the soldiers and of the inhabitants of the city were subjected to dishonour. Many thousands of men, being unable to take horse or carry off their property, took the hands of their children and wives and fled away. Property to the value of four or five millions of pounds was seized. In many parts of the road in the market there were lakhs upon lakhs of rupees worth in money, goods, horses and elephants belonging to the king and his nobles, left in the flight. It was never known how many women and children of Mussalman and Hindu residents were made prisoners or how many women of both high and low degree were dishonoured. Carpets of great value which were too heavy to be carried, were cut to pieces with swords and daggers."

A treaty was entered into on payment of two million sterling in money and jewels, but it was of short duration as Aurangazeb was bent upon annexing Golconda to the Moghul Empire.

To the great misfortune of Abul

(Continued On Page 39)

LIFELONG PRISON FOR A RULER



Dowlatabad Fort where Abdul Hasan, last of the Golconda rulers, spent his life as prisoner till his death.

Red Victory Sans Soviet Troops In France!

WESTERN UNION FAR BEHIND RUSSIA IN ECONOMIC WAR

THE strategists of the Atlantic coalition have not only forgotten that any war in our time is predominantly a political war; they have also forgotten that it is an economic war, writes J. Alvarez Del Vayo in "The Nation".

Throughout the rearmament discussions that have been going on, whether in London or Strasbourg or Washington, one senses a complete failure to understand the difference between the Soviet economy and the economy of the Western nations

Although it may sound paradxical when one considers the tremendous industrial strength and productive capacity of the United States, the Russian bloc is in many ways better prepared to wage economic warfare than is the Atlantic coalition.

This is a fact of fundamental importance for the future plans of the Western allies, and they should face it without allowing anti-Russian feeling to obscure the truth. For if we do not reach the beginnings of a rapprochement between East and West in the relatively near future, Russia may triumph without firing a shot.

Primary Advantage

Soviet Russia's primary advantage lies in the fact that it started almost at zero By comparison with the state of affairs existing in Russia when the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917, the decades which have followed have shown an almost steady improvement. I have been in the Soviet Union six times—in 1922, 1924, 1928, 1929, 1935, and 1946. In 1922, at the time of the great drought and famine, not a single foreign diplomatic mission in Moscow believed that Russia could recover. Every time I visited Russia, I found the Soviet government facing problems of incalculable dimensions Yet in one aspect of another, progress was always to be seen.

The dangerous lack of objectivity with which other nations habitually regarded Russia led most people to underestimate Soviet capacity for resistance when Hitler ordered his generals, against their advice, to march into Russian territory in 1941. If one wished to be cruel, one could cite the names of outstanding diplomats and journalists who had spent many years in Russia, who gave Hitler three months at the outside to occupy Moscow

If Russia's industry and economy had not been built on a solider foundation than was generally recognized, the Red army, even with the aid sent by the United States, could not have resisted from 1941 until the American landings in North Africa the overwhelming assault of an army with Germany's huge industrial capacity behind it.

Post-War Progress

The same thing is true of Russian reconstruction since the war. Foreign experts thought that the process of recovery would be much slower than it has actually proved. Some will answer that this has been accomplished through methods of forced labour which the Western powers would never use: others, that it is due to the courage of the Russian people and their identification with the regime. I am not here discussing such controversial questions but simply reporting facts. In the economic sphere, it cannot be denied that the Russians have developed a system which permits them to do two things: to finance rearmament, and to avoid falling into the state of misery and industrial and financial crisis which accompanied the first years of the revolution. This is the important thing to keep in mind when comparing the capacity of East and West to carry on an economic war.

The nerve center of this system is, of course, Russia's concept of a directed economy—the idea of the plan. Russia has just finished one post-war Five-year Plan and is embarking on another. For the results, one can only consult Soviet figures and commentaries which indicate its successful completion. These will probably be dismissed by Western experts as unreliable and propagandist. But rejection of such figures in 1941 led to the mistake in estimating Russian resistance I have mentioned above.

Molotov's Estimate

As is customary, the Moscow press in the final year of the plan abounded in criticisms of the way certain of its aspects were being carried out. This is a method of stimulating effort and of making those responsible for the fulfilment of the plan realize that they must either meet expectations or risk failure or worse. But in a speech on March 10, 1950, Molotov indicated with satisfaction that the plan had been largely fulfilled. "Since 1948," he said, "our industry has not only reached the pre-war level, but in 1949 has surpassed it....If we look back to our beginnings, we see that our production figure for heavy industry is double that of 1913..... And yet we do not say that this is enough, but rather we ask for a greater effort."

That greater effort appears to be under way. Reporting on the second quarter of the new Five-year Plan, IZVESTIA on July 28, 1950, noted an increase of 21 per cent as compared with the same quarter of the previous year. Improvement was shown not only in industry but also in agriculture, where 6,000,000 more hectares were under cultivation than in 1949. Recently the Soviet Union announced a three-year plan to irrigate arid and semi-arid steppe lands. This was the second post-war scheme aimed at transforming the climate of the Soviet agriculture zone, the first having been a fifteen-year afforestation plan intended to halt the hot dry winds sweeping from across the Volga and the Caspian Sea.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is strengthening the value of the ruble and bringing prices down. From 1948 until the present time, three decreases in prices of consumer goods have been ordered, and another reduction is expected this autumn. A foreigner visiting Russia still finds the cost of a suit, a pair of shoes, a shirt, or a kitchen utensil very high as compared with prices in his own country. But here again, from the viewpoint of the Soviet citizen who knew only worse conditions in the past, the situation will seem encouraging.

At any rate, due to its rigidly planned economy, which tends to iron out crises if it does not wholly prevent them, the Soviet Union is in a position to rearm, wage an economic war, if it does not come to an agreement with the West, and yet not suffer a noticeable decline in living standards.

The countries of Western Europe, on the other hand, cannot at the same time support a war economy and maintain their present standard of living.

The Contrast

Premier Rene Pleven of France, who may be accused of opportunism but not of stupidity or lack of imagination, has taken note of the alarm with which the French people face the prospect of a war economy, and has tried to alleviate it with one of his clever formulas: "This is not the hour for a peace-time economy or a war-time economy, but for that economy of security which is so urgently demanded." But even while proclaiming his "solution," he has had to preside during these past few days over a series of long winded meetings between industrialists and the representatives of labour called for the purpose of establishing "the vital minimum wage." The trade-unions demanded 17,500 francs, while the representative of the industrial interests, M. Buron, proposed 14.000—in other words, about dol 36a month at present rates. Finally, the Cabinet agreed to raise the minimum monthly salary of the lowest-paid workers in private industry in the Paris district of 16.400 francs.

This means an income of about dol. 47 a month in the area which has the highest cost of living in France—little lower, in fact, than that of the United States

By the time the new minimum has been put into effect, prices of necessities will again have risen. Perhaps it was a coincidence, but the French worker found that in the week following the announcement of the new armaments programme the price of bread went up a franc, and in the Paris markets the price of butter and other foodstuffs skyrocketed, though in August, when Paris is half empty and foodstuffs plentiful, prices usually fall.

Invitation To Stalin

In France, rearmament and the existing standard of living are incompatible. This fact, admitted on all hands, creates a political problem of extreme gravity. It was L'Aube, the official organ of the Catholic M.R.P., which on August 21, under the heading "Invitation to Stalin," warned the Government that any policy which did not take into consideration the maintenance and even the improvement of the French standard of living would only prepare the way for a Communist victory, without Russia's army having to invade France

In Great Britain, the impact of rearmament on the national economy is a source of grave concern to the imaginative leaders of the Labour Party. In its "World Plan for Mutual Aid", the party tried to wipe out the deplorable impression created everywhere by the haste with which one-time promoters of Mr. Truman's Point Four have abandoned their larger projects in favour of the policy of general rearmament. The idea behind the new Labour pronouncement is to provide a substitute for the Marshall Plan when the latter ends in 1952, offering a means of combatting Communism by attacking hunger and poverty throughout the world

But for all the generosity of its tone and its promises, the document does not say how this effort is to be financed, merely stating that "all the free peoples would be expected to contribute .... according to their ability." To begin with Britain itself, its ability is limited even before the new armaments programme gets under way, since taxation already absorbs two-fifths of all private income And laying aside the question of how manpower and material are to be diverted to guns, tanks, and aircraft at the expense of exports without ruining the country's economy, how can the British government hope to avoid shortages of consumers' goods, rising retail prices, and an irresistible impetus to the already strong demand for an all-round wage increase? Yet in the twelve-nation Council of Deputies meeting in London Mr. Spofford, the council's American chairman, told his colleagues that their armament plans were insufficient and that they were leaning too heavily upon the United States for money, men, and equipment

Same Picture

In one degree or another, all the countries in the Atlantic coalition reveal the same picture. Western Europe

(Continued on Page 31)

"Parallel."

Butterworth in 'The Manchester Daily Dispatch'.

U.S. WILL HAVE TO UNDERWRITE EUROPEAN REARMAMENT PROGRAMME

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

UNNECESSARY ISSUES MUST BE SCRAPPED

Hobby Will Soon Be Sunk

THOSE who have read previous articles on this page, will know that I am dead against the ramps that several modern issuing authorities are indulging in, but, in order to know what constitutes a legitimate new issue and what is a piece of philatelic fraud, one has to understand something of the reasons that make governments—for very good and perfectly genuine causes—alter their current series.

The first thing one has to realise is that the primary purpose of a stamp is to prepay postage—that many stamps are not produced for any such reason makes not a bit of difference. So, in theory, at least, any label, however plain or however simple, as long as it has the proper denomination and the name of the country of issue printed on it, can prepay postage.

Similarity Is Out

But if there were only these simple labels employed to transmit letters through the post, a moment's thought will make it clear that each letter would have to be handed over to the clerk of the post office, for the simple reason that the labels could be so easily forged, and putting them on open public sale would be out of the question. So if adhesives HAVE to be employed — and there are primary considerations of convenience why they should, apart from other things— then they must be made as tamper-proof as possible.

This obviously necessitates a somewhat elaborate design, or at least one not likely to be easily imitated with any success. It also follows that if — for the sake of argument — two neighbouring countries issued a similar series, there would be a likelihood of the stamps of these countries becoming confused with each other. Purely for administrative facility, each denomination currently in use should be made as different as possible from others in the set, so that sorters are able to handle the letters with ease. In spite of the stringent attention to detail that modern stamp printing necessitates, it does sometimes happen that colours of particular values have to be changed because of too great a similarity to others.

Philatelists Would Howl

Now we come to the philatelic viewpoint. If all countries issued merely a plain straightforward label, would the hobby be as popular? Collectors being what they are, they would find minute differences in printing and design and push these up in price, but the hobby would never be able to maintain its universal status; for one thing, no school kid would go in for black and white pieces of paper. What he wants is colour, and plenty of it.

But assuming that a really good design is made for a particular country. Should it be changed at all? Can it not go on indefinitely in use? There are several reasons why it cannot. The plates from which the impressions are made get worn out after millions of copies are turned out. No craftsman likes turning out shoddy work, even if its function be purely utilitarian. So plates are changed and the resultant impression is a much clearer one But if too many states of the plate exist, the danger of forgery also increases, for if a master forger knows that a stamp exists with several minute differences, he is encouraged to go out and begin printing some of his own. So it is more self-preservation than anything else that compels stamp printers to alter designs completely as soon as the plates show serious signs of wear and tear.

Why Designs Change

Now let us come to conventional designs, and why they have been generally adopted. It is usually the case that the ruler of a country likes to have his picture on stamps. If his reign has been a long one, the man is bound to get older while the likeness on the stamps remains the same. So this is one more reason for the altering of a series.

Or there are reasons where a person's portrait cannot be used: in these stamps scenes pertaining to the place of issue or some historically important event forms the basis of the design. But it also happens that public taste tires of monotony and the same old scene in a variety of different settings soon causes a particular stamp to lose popularity.

This last point may not matter at all to a prosperous country but it makes a real difference to a place like San Marino, where the only national revenue comes from the sale of stamps to collectors.

Purely For Collectors

It is these countries that have been indulging in all manner of flagrant ramps for the past few years. Stamps of a very high face value have been put into circulation where not a single postal use could be found for the particular denomination. Even the British Empire has not been entirely free from this, for the notorious Silver Weddings raised a howl of protest from every genuine collector

Let us examine the word "unnecessary" as it affects the stamp collector. An issue can be valid enough in the sense that it can be used to prepay postage But can the "Malabar Princess" stamp of India be called a legitimate stamp?

The flight to England was an important event. Granted. A commemorative stamp was called for. But was it at all wise to restrict the sale to a week at a limited number of post offices and restrict the postal validity to a single day? Is it the function of a postal administration to encourage a blackmarket of this kind?

From Bad To Worse

This is only a single instance, and that there are dozens of European countries indulging in this sort of thing does not make the matter any the less dishonest. It is time that collectors and dealers agreed to some sort of code whereby any stamp barring a genuine provisional issued in unavoidable circumstances that had not been placed on open general sale throughout the country of origin, is completely omitted from all reputable catalogues.

Elsewhere on this page there is the case of a stamp that became a rarity by the manipulation of a postal official. There was a great hue and cry. But when the Government of a country stoops to this sort of underhand behaviour, it is expected that collectors will condone the matter on the grounds of expediency.

I shall deal with the question of so-called charity stamps another day, but one has only to dip into any of the numerous catalogues which Gibbons has to publish to keep abreast of new issues to realise that if a halt is not called soon, the collector will either cease to exist, or that stamps will have about as much value as match labels.

Are These Stamps Necessary?

In the article alongside, some aspects of unnecessary issues are discussed.

WHAT PRICE INITIATIVE?

Unusual Tale Of S. G. 82 And 84

A few weeks ago, in an article on the stamps of Sweden, I mentioned the 55 ore and 80 ore values of the 1918 set—the first one to bear the portrait of Gustav V. There I had stated that these items were issued experimentally. It appears that I was wrong, and that the actual story behind these philatelic plums is even more amazing.

As will be seen from the note in Gibbons, the stamps were "issued at Varnamo", but "issued" is hardly the correct word to use. Normal supplies of these two items were despatched to all Swedish Post Offices in the usual manner. But as soon as these supplies had left, instructions were sent telegraphically recalling them all. They were required for surcharging for the provisional series of 1918.

Every postmaster obeyed the instructions, but the one at Varnamo must have been something of a stamp-collector, for he realised that the recall could only mean that the items would rise rapidly. So he promptly bought up most of the copies. There is no proof for this, but the fact remains that Varnamo is a small office and the postmaster claimed that he had sold six sheets in four hours, which seems hard to believe.

These notes have been drawn from an old British philatelic publication, and were sent in by a correspondent in Sweden itself. And they seem to bear the stamp of truth. So presuming that the four unsold sheets were returned it would appear that there are only six hundred each of S. G 82 and 84 in existence.

In 1939, according to the same correspondent, the then postmaster thought of making something for himself out of these stamps. So he bought up all the unused copies he could — both states are rarities, but mint is the cheaper — and cancelled them with an old postmark of 1918 that he found lying about the office The matter was found out — collectors cannot be hoodwinked for very long, — and the official concerned was put on trial. Sweden, which has an absolutely clean slate regarding her stamps, was not going to stand for this exhibition of private enterprise on the part of a Government servant!

Basic More Than Provisional

It is usually the case that surcharged stamps are much scarcer than the basic items on which the overprinting is done, because —when the provisional is a genuine one due to a legitimate postal cause and not made to order for collectors — the basic stamps have remained in use for several years while the surcharging is a purely temporary measure adopted as a stop-gap to handle an emergency. Since most surcharged stamps are replaced as soon as possible with definatives in the new denomination, they are relatively scarce.

But with S.G. 82 and 84 of Sweden, the reverse is true with a vengeance, because of the peculiar conditions at the time of issue. S.G. 90 and 92, which are the 55 and 80 ore surcharged, are priced in the catalogue at a few pence, because the whole printing of these two definatives—with the exception of the ten sheets of each that slipped out at Varnamo — was earmarked for the application of the overprint Of the basic stamp only a MAXIMUM of 600 copies can exist. In Gibbons they are priced at £20 mint and £25 used. In Whitfield King at £15 mint, with the used unpriced.

Beware Of Fakes

There are several dangerous fakes of these rare stamps, where the surcharged specimens are cleaned off and a forged postmark, or an incomplete one, is applied. This is particularly true with the 80 ore, which has a blue surcharge on a black basic stamp, thus rendering the task of faking comparatively easy. All copies that happen to come along should, therefore, be minutely scrutinised for any trace of the overprinting having been chemically removed.

Tales like the one above are often met with in the world of stamps, and they are a standing refutation of the remarks of many who do not collect, that philately is a pastime for bookworms and indoor types. If one is a true philatelist, and not a mere amasser, the human angle can in most cases be found to turn these pretty coloured scraps into messengers from an adventurous world, each with a message and a character of its own.

POISED FOR BIG ATOMIC SUPERBLITZ

WHEN CURT LEMAY goes to a party he sips a highball, chats amiably, tells a favourite story, and chuckles throughout his stocky, 185-pound frame. He talks about his hobbies—hunting, fishing, and photography—and, like any GI, he'll show you a picture of his wife, Helen, and his 13-year-old daughter, Janie. But before long he is likely to drift into a corner to talk with one of his aides. His jaw will firm, his black brows will tighten, as he receives a report on the position of a bomber squadron on a training flight, writes William Bradford Huie in 'Coronet':

For Lt.-Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay, boss of our Strategic Air Command, is a man with a 24-hour-a-day responsibility. His headquarters at Omaha, Neb., control our great, far-flung bombardment machine; and his job is to be ready—within minutes after an order from the President—to launch a massive atomic attack against Soviet Russia.

WILL A-BOMB BE USED IN KOREA WAR?

President Truman said on Thursday last that the use of the atomic bomb in Korea had always been under active consideration. Decision to use it depended upon American military leaders in the field. But White House explained that under the law the atomic bombs were in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission and only President Truman himself could order the use of an atomic bomb.

Cocked Arm

With the threat of world war growing stronger every day—in Korea, in the Far East, and elsewhere on the Red perimeter—the Strategic Air Command, with its 70,000 elite airmen and fleets of B-36s, B-50s, and B-29s, is the cocked arm of Western civilization.

LeMay's job is to keep the arm ready and strong, for on his ability to strike hard hangs our principal hope for survival.

It's no job for a laughing boy. It's a job for a tough-fibered engineer who is old enough to have had vast experience, but still young enough to welcome innovation. It's a job for a precisionist who can drive complex and gigantic machines around the earth, but who is still human enough to inspire the men who must ride the machines.

Those who serve with the General believe he's the best we've got. He is only 43, yet of all the world's warriors he is the most experienced in loading big bombs onto big planes and flying far to the targets. He exemplifies our chief advantage in an atomic war; while the Russians are beginners in aerial bombardment, we have a reservoir of veterans of the skies over Berlin and Tokyo.

New Lead

LeMay's experience literally encompasses the earth. As a colonel and group commander he went to England in '42, where his commands consistently led the AAF in bomb tonnage on target. He devised new formations to protect his B-17s and B-24s from enemy fighters.

He introduced the technique of the lead-crew with all planes dropping on signal from one crack bombardier. He led the raids himself or sent leaders who would preserve the Air Force's reputation of never having been turned back by enemy action.

Our first bombers over Europe scored few hits because pilots weaved to avoid flak. LeMay ordered that, despite the additional risk, the plane must be flown in a straight line during the bomb run. Over St. Nazaire he gave a demonstration.

With a cigar chomped between his teeth, he held a B-17 on course for seven minutes, roaring through flak, to score a direct hit on the Nazi submarine pens.

Hitting Mukden

In the fall of '44, when the strategic bombardment of Germany had settled into a routine pounding operation, LeMay was transferred to India where the first B-29s were trying to hurt Japan in Manchuria and the Indies. The plane was still experimental; its engines were inadequate; they often burned up on the take-off; and seven flights over The Hump were necessary to assemble enough fuel in China for a B-29 to smash at Mukden.

The planes took off in India in temperatures as high as 114 degrees above zero, and 25,000 feet over Mukden the mercury hit 66 degrees below. With such temperature ranges the engineering problems multiplied; but LeMay shook up the outfit, demanded corrective aid from Washington, made engine changes, and within 90 days was burning up enough Jap oil to hurt.

From India he moved to the Marianas to direct the systematic destruction of Japanese industry. He reduced altitudes in order to increase bomb loads. He poured on the fire bombs which he had lacked in Germany.

Tokyo And Berlin

On March 9, 1945, he sent 300 planes to unload fire bombs on Tokyo at 5,000 feet. The resulting conflagration, according to the Strategic Bombing Survey, gutted 17 square miles and caused 185,000 casualties. Only the "big firecracker" at Hiroshima approached this record.

The Russians encountered LeMay when they tried to squeeze us out of Berlin. As commander of our Air Force in Europe, he organized the Air Lift and had freight-bearing C-54s landing in the German capital every three minutes.

Even before the war, LeMay was known as a hard, efficient worker. To get his engineering degree from Ohio State University, he worked nights in an iron foundry. At Selfridge Field, Michigan, where he got his Air Force commission in 1930, his fellow cadets remember him as the stolid chap who didn't talk much but who had the right answer when he did.

In 1938, he ran the Air Force's navigation school in Hawaii, and is still an expert navigator. He is also an expert gunner: he is captain of the SAC skeet team not because he's the commanding officer but because he breaks 97 out of 100. He is an expert photographer and bombardier; and at SAC he is creating an elite of "triple-threat men"—expert navigators, bombardiers, and radio operators.

More Machine Than Man

Because LeMay is such a relentless efficiency expert, the publicity about him is often unfair. He is portrayed as more machine than man.

The camera is unfriendly to him. He has the black hair and brows, dark visage, and heavy jowls of his French great-grandfather who came over in 1840.

Reporters accurately describe him as taciturn-compared to LeMay, Calvin Coolidge was a chaterbox. He's the man in the conference who listens for half an hour, sums up what has been said in 50 words, makes the decision, and walks out. Yet he is never rude

"I've known Curt for 20 years," one of his best friends told me. "He always seems to be warmly interested in whatever I have to say, but when I get home and try to tell my wife what he said, I can't remember a thing."

LeMay is conceded to be the Air Force's most effective spokesman before Congressional committees. He never reads a prepared statement. He only answers questions, and the confines his answers to statements of fact. Only when asked does he express an opinion.

In the klieg-lighted controversy over the B-36, when admirals were shouting that the plane is a "billion-dollar blunder" and that it can't reach Russian targets, LeMay testified in the overcrowded chamber of the House Armed Services Committee.

They Trust Him

"General", he was asked, "what's your opinion of the B-36?"

"As of today," he replied, "it's the best we've got".

"Can it reach Russian targets?"

"Yes, sir. When we are ordered to bomb Russian targets with it, we'll get there."

A committee member spoke up: "If the General says he can get there, I'm inclined to believe he can." The committee agreed and voted unanimous approval of the B-36 program.

When I visited General LeMay recently, I talked for two hours with him and several staff officers.

"It's a shame the way our men have to live", he said. "We have 18 bases in this country and we rotate groups in England. So we have to move around on short notice. But how can a sergeant feel when he is ordered off to England for three months and has to leave his wife and two kids in a one-room trailer?"

Human Side

The General did more than anybody else to help relieve this situation. He turned his famous scowl on chambers of commerce; he spoke words in Washington; he even raised a fund within SAC to buy land and start construction. The problem still exists, but neat new houses are now appearing around most of the bases.

He is straight forward about SAC's mission. "Because we must be ready for an immediate combat mission," he said, "the public should understand that we work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, just as in World War II. Our units are at war strength, and our training is completely realistic."

Bombing Russia

Every SAC training night is a facsimile of an actual attack against Russia. Take, for instance, the Russian tank factory at Stalingrad. To simulate an attack against it, a B-36 takes off from Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth. The crew pretend they are taking off from Goose Bay, Labrador. They fly a circuitous route to Detroit in order to fly the same distance as from Goose Bay to Stalingrad.

They arrive at midnight at 40,000 feet. No one in Detroit knows they are there—except in "RBS"—radar bomb scoring group. The bomber makes a run and simulates dropping an A-bomb on the Ford River Rouge factory, and the RBS ground unit computes exactly where the bomb would have hit.

This type of training on a large scale is providing us with the world's finest bombardment crews. On most of the flights our best fighters "tickle" the bombers, which means they simulate interception tactics.

Every officer at SAC headquarters flies bombers. LeMay has flown the B-36 as well as the B-47 jet bomber, but he usually travels in a B-50, always in the pilot's seat. He personally makes every take-off and landing, and he makes every landing by GCA just as though the field were completely fogged in. When the tower orders him to bank at 2,500 feet, LeMay banks at 2,500—never 2,550 feet.

LeMay's team of top commanders at SAC is a talented group of relatively young war horses. His deputy is Maj-Gen. Thomas S. Power, 45, of New York. When Washington stopped LeMay from flying over Japan, Power led the first low-level raid. Chief of Staff is Maj-Gen. August W. Kissner. Kissner was with LeMay in England and India, and he led the first shuttle raid to Poltava, Russia.

The operations director is personable young Brig-Gen. John B. Montgomery, only 38; and the plans director is Brig-Gen. Walter C. Sweeney Jr., 40., who led the second raid on Japan and who once bailed out over Iwo Jima. The public-relations officer is Col. Alfred F. Kalberer, whose thousands of prewar hours as a commercial pilot with Royal Dutch Airlines made him a natural to lead B-29 raids from India against the Indies.

SAC is composed of a headquarters and three air forces. The Eighth Air Force, based at Fort Worth, is commanded by Maj-Gen. Roger M. Ramey, who, leading the Fifth Bomber Command, sank 22 Jap vessels in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea. The 15th Air Force, based at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell, who led the first B-29 raid on Tokyo. The Second Air Force, based at Barksadale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana, is the "eyes of SAC. It contains the reconnaissance wings and is commanded by Maj-Gen. Joseph H. Atkinson.

When I spoke to General LeMay about his staff, he said: "They are the best—and we have an understanding. They know I wouldn't hesitate to order them on a one-way mission if I thought it was necessary; and I know that not one of them would hesitate to go."

Lindbergh Inspiration

LeMay's aerial career did not come about by accident. As a high-school youth in Ohio, he dreamed of going to West Point but, lacking political connections, he went to Ohio State in the hope of getting a commission through ROTC. It was Lindbergh's flight to Paris which caused him and his best friend, Francis H. (Butch) Griswold, to put in for flying cadet school. They finished together and have remained lifelong friends. Griswold is now a major-general.

As I bade the General good-bye, he said: "You know, they say I'm pretty tough. Maybe I am. Right now it's a tough world we live in. This command has to operate just like we did in England or on Guam during the war. In fact, because the enemy can do more damage to us, we now have to be on even a stricter alert. We have to be ready to attack; we are planning constantly how to attack faster and more destructively. It requires good men, the best planes, and the best bombs. Fortunately, we have them—and they are ready to go."

THE FORMOSA PROBLEM

Martin in 'The Houston Chronicle'

"Jungle Girl's" Marriage Held Void

SINGAPORE, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Bertha Hertogh, 13-year old Dutch born "jungle girl" was restored to the custody of her Dutch parents by the High Court her etoday, and told that her marriage to a Malay Muslim was illegal land void.

Over 100 armed police were mounted inside and outside the crowded court as Mr. Justice Brown handed down his decision to end the eight-month legal wrangle over the child's custody.

The judge refused a request that his decision be stayed, but he ordered that the child be kept within the jurisdiction of the court until an appeal against his decision not to grant a stay of execution can be heard by the appeals court.

M. P. TO RECLAIM LAND BY USING TRACTORS

Ministers On Study Tour In Bombay State

POONA, Dec. 1, (PTI): Three officers of the Agricultural Department of the Madhya Bharat Government, including the Director of Agriculture, Mr. N. M. Deshmukh, are on a study tour of the Tractor Organisation set up by the Bombay Government.

The Madhya Bharat Government is contemplating to reclaim in the next few years a lakh of acres of land with the help of tractors and other mechanical appliances. It was felt, therefore, that the experience of the Bombay Govrnment might be of great use to them in organising their own tractor units.

The officers met today in Poona, Bombay's Director of Agriculture, Dr. B. N. Uppal and discussed with him the administrative side of the Tractor Organisation in Bombay. Tomorrow they will proceed to Ahmednagar and other districts in Bombay to make an on the spot study of the working of tractors.

DR. PATTABHI'S 71st BIRTHDAY

Delhi Andhras' Greetings

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1, (PTI): Andhra citizens in Delhi today went in batches and felicitated Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, former Congress President at his residence on his 71st birthday.

They offered him flowers and fruits in the traditional Andhra manner.

HUNTED REFUGEE EVOKES COURT'S PITY

Sentence Reversed After Pathetic Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RESTING on his crutches, a ragged-looking man of about 40, dressed in a shabby shirt and pyjama charged with a petty offence, spoke to a city Magistrate in fluent English and having revealed a pathetic story of a hunted refugee, was able to obtain reversal of a sentence passed on him today.

Manmohansingh Uttamsingh, was one of the usual crowd of men who are brought to court every day for hawking without license and other petty offences. The Magistrate, Mr. Gehani, sitting at Mazagaon, cursorily read the charge and pronounced judgment as usual It was a fine of Rs. 2

Then the accused spoke up in excellent English and the crowded court heard his moving tale.

Manmohansing Uttamsing was an ex-warrant officer attached to the Rawalpindi Depot. He lost a leg in the last war. The viloent communal storm that swept the country before freedom hit his life with devastating fury. In the communal holocaust at Rawalpindi every male member of his family who was fit, was killed. Uttamsing managed to shepherd a group of 11 children of the family—his own, his sister's and his brother's—and reached the comparative safety of Bombay. He got accommodation in the refugee camp at Kolwada, Sion. Having no other means of livelhood, the family began to dispose of whatever moveable wealth they had brought and live on the proceeds.

He had sought the assistance of the Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India to set up in business, but no aid was forthcoming.

Came a day when this source ran out and they were reduced to a state of near starvation.

CAPITAL: Rs. 2

The one-legged ex-soldier, then borrowed Rs. 4 from a friend, invested halt the amount in buying bundle of sugar cane, borrowed a crusher and set up shop on the footpath at Victoria Gardens. That was on Friday afternoon.

Almost at once the police came down on him, demanded his license and as he had none, put him under arrest.

When he narrated the story, the Magistrate asked him why he did not take out a licence. The refugee said that it was no easy matter to get a license. It would take a lot of time and trouble. Before he got one, the children may be dead.

He also said he could not pay the fine. He had only a rupee left with him, but the police had taken a bail of two rupees which was on deposit in the Court.

The Magistrate, thereupon decided to revise his order and cancelled the fine. The refugee was let off with an admonition; but he could still claim the two rupees bail deposit.

Collierymen Allowed To Appeal

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (PTI): Colliery workers of Dhanbad (Bihar) were granted special leave by the Supreme Court today to appeal against a ruling of the Industrial Tribunal, declaring a one-day token strike staged by them last November as "illegal".

The Tribunal had held that the strike notice was not received by the Central Government in due time, although the Government admitted that the Labour Commissioner had received it.

Mr. N C. Chatterjee appeared for the workers.

PRISONER ATTACKS POLICE OFFICER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A police officer attached to the Pydhownie police station was attacked with a razor blade by an undertrial last night and sustained a cut on the face.

Placing Suleman Ali, the alleged assailant before Mr. Gehani at the Mazagaon court, the police stated that he was held in the lock up on a theft charge. On Friday evening, he started a wrangle with a police constable and began to get rowdy.

When an officer intervened the suddenly pulled out a razor blade and made a lunge for his face it was alleged The officer was treated in hospital.

Suleman Ali was remanded into custody

Fatal Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sushilabai Ramchandra Rajan, an 18-year-old woman residing in the Chembur Refugee Camps, died of burns sustained by her, when her sari caught fire from the stove yesterday evening.

Last evening at 6 p.m. the woman was cooking while the accident occurred. Neighbours rushed in and poured buckets of water over her. But she did not survive.

LIAQUAT CONFERS WITH COLLEAGUES

Settling Pak-Afghan Dispute

KARACHI, Dec. 1 (PTI): The Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali, has been conferring with his colleagues on the United States suggestion that Pakistan and Afghanistan should meet in conference and settle their border disputes, it was reliably understood.

Pakistani's reply to the suggestion is expected to be delivered any moment.

Fight For Social Justice; Ashoka Mehta's Call

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1 (PTI): Mr. Ashoka Mehta, Socialist leader, appealed to the youth of the country to work among kisans and workers on the one hand, and on the other hand be ready to put on fetters in the fight for social justice.

Inaugurating the Socialist Youth Sabha he said that the Government of India relied on officers instead of enlisting the support of youths in carrying out the various development plans.

B.O.A.C. Strike Affects Flight

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2 (PTI): The B.O.A.C. electricians' strike at London airport has partially affected the company's flights operated through Calcutta.

B.O.A.C. have forty passenger and cargo flights through the Dum Dum air port fortnightly eastwards and westwards. Of these the twice weekly Argonaut passenger service to Tokyo and back and the weekly Argonaut passenger service between London and Calcutta, about 12 flights in all are affected.

FORGED DOLLAR BILL: ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the alleged possession of a 20-dollar forged bill, Shioldas Gordhandas, an employee of a commercial firm was arrested by the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. today. He was later released on bail by the police.

The police told Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate this morning that the suspect was arrested in the premises of a firm of Travel Agents where he had gone for the purpose of exchanging the dollar-bill into Indian currency. Pending further inquiries, the magistrate ordered the bail period of the accused to be extended for a fortnight.

ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the alleged offence of housebreaking and theft, Pandurang Bhagoji, a hawker, was arrested by the police on Friday.

Producing the accused before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court, today, today the police disclosed that Pandurang had broken open a shop at Kalbadevi and carried away goods to the tune of several thousands of rupees

Pending inquiries Pandurang was ordered to be remanded into custody.

Interesting Contempt Motion Settled

(Before the Hon ble Mr. Justice Coyajee).

The Mysore Movietone Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

1. W. Z. Ahmed
2. Bhagarai Juharmal
3. Govindram Rungta .. Defendants.

A very interesting motion for an order that defendants 2 and 3 be committed to prison or otherwise adequately punished or dealt with for Contempt of Court in that they attempted to obtain the original documents of the plaintiffs from their Manager on payment of Rs. 7,000 was settled before his Lordship on Friday after a day's hearing. As the plaintiffs did not desire to press the motion his Lordship made no order on the Motion and directed each party to bear its own costs of the Motion. Both parties undertook not to refer to the Motion on the proceedings incidental thereto at the hearing of either of the two suits pending between the parties

The plaintiffs had filed two suits, one in respect of a film called "Shahgadi," and the other in respect of certain machinery.

The plaintiffs alleged that the third defendant arranged an interview on 26th January last with the plaintiffs' manager one D. D. Bawgikar and offered to pay him Rs. 5,000 (which he later increased to 7,000) if the said manager would hand over to him the agreements and other documents in all 26 in number relating to the two pending suits to which the manager had access. The manager who did not want to accede to the request was alleged to have demanded Rs. 20,000 at this interview. The second as well as the third defendants were alleged to have persisted whereupon the matter was reported by the manager to the Managing Director and it was alleged to have been decided to trap the third defendant. A meeting was alleged to have been arranged on 12th February at Kala Mandal, Dadar, where a mike was fixed up, a recording machine put in the adjoining room and a camera loaded and kept ready. During the interview, a photograph was alleged to have been taken and the conversation which was in Hindi and in the course of which the third defendant was alleged to have once again repeated the offer to buy the said documents for Rs. 7,000 was alleged to have been recorded. The plaintiffs then took out the present Motion contending that defendants 2 and 3 had committed contempt of court by interfering with the course of justice.

On behalf of defendants 2 and 3 it was contended that the alleged interview of 26th January was a concoction and denied that they had made any attempt to obtain the documents in question. With regard to the alleged interview of 12th February it was contended that the photograph had been subsequently got up from two separate photographs, that most of the record was indistinct and that the conversation related to some other documents.

Mr. K. H. Bhabha, Mr. M. V. Desai and Mr. M. M. Desai instructed by Messrs. Lakhia and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the Motion

Mr. J. H. Vakeel, Mr. K. T. Desai, Mr. M. R. Mody and Mr. P. N. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. Haridas and Co., appeared for defendants 2 and 3 to oppose it.

FOURTH PARTY MAN WINS BY-ELECTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Fourth Party candidate Mr. M. U. Kokil has been declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the by-election from the Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban Constituency, defeating Mr. Ramzanali P. Ebrahim, the Independent candidate.

Mr. Kokil secured 4696 votes as against his rival who polled 3424 votes.

Mr. Kokil was Secretary of the former Bombay Provincial Muslim League and Mr. Ebrahim is President of the Khoja Shia Ishna Asharia Jamat. The latter was unofficially supported by the Congress Party in the by-election.

The two dummy candidates Mr. Haji Ismail and Mr. Mohamadali Allabux got 52 and 131 votes respectively and both of them forfeited their deposits.

The by-election was necessitated by the death of Mr. Yusuf Meherally. (541 votes were declared invalid.)

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A Nation Is Known By Its Press

MR. GUPTA'S APPEAL TO EDITORS

Help AINEC To Raise The Standard

DELHI, Dec. 2. (PTI).

MR. Deshbandhu Gupta, Managing Editor, "Indian News Chronicle," Delhi, in his presidential address to the Ninth Annual Session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, held here today, appealed to editors all over the country "to co-operate with the A.I.N.E.C. in raising the standard of public criticism and in conforming to a code of ethics whereby alone this hard-earned freedom can be effectively safeguarded against executive encroachments".

"IF IT IS TRUE THAT A TREE IS KNOWN BY THE FRUIT IT BEARS, IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT A NATION IS KNOWN BY THE PRESS IT SUPPORTS", HE SAID.

Stressing the need for a closer liaison than at present between Government and the Press on matters of foreign policy, on the same lines as existed between governments and the press in some of the other free democratic countries, Mr. Gupta suggested that the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. should get up a Committee of Foreign Affairs. This Committee, he said, could, if Government so desired, be available for consultative and advisory purposes.

He added: "During recent months, and more especially during the last few weeks, there have been international developments, which might seriously influence the fate of the nation. It is not always possible for the press to have at its disposal all the information which might be available to Government, to make a correct unbiassed and objective appraisement of the situation, and yet, the more critical a situation is, the more expeditiously is the press expected to interpret its possible results, to the reading public. In such circumstances, the mere doling out of information especially of the type to which we are used today, is not enough".

MOMENTOUS CHANGES

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said:

"My pride in my fraternity is heightened, when I look back on the two years of distinguished achievements of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan. These two years have seen momentous and rapid changes in our national life. From a subject people we have risen rapidly—almost overnight, to the glorious status of free citizens of an independent republic. A very large section of the Press which, for decades, had devoted itself mainly to activating and marshalling public opinion for the overthrow of a foreign imperialism, has suddenly been called upon to educate, inform and guide the people in regard to momentous problems relating to the building-up of a great but infant democracy.

After the attainment of independence there were many who actually wondered if there was any need left for the A.I.N.E.C. The record of achievements of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, during the last three and a half years, bears testimony to the fact, that a body constituted as the A.I.N.E.C. is of greater use to the country and to the profession today, than it ever was during the hectic days of our national struggle

"After the attainment of national freedom, as I have said, there were a few who wondered whether the A.I.N.E.C. had any functions left. Many, both in the profession and in Government, felt genuinely sceptical about the utility or the justification for the continuation of the Press consultative and advisory system.

"Some of our own colleagues in the profession argued that any imposition of a moral code, or moral pressure, on agreed lines, in the interest of general public welfare, restricted their freedom of action. Experience has shown that the consultative and advisory system has served well, both Government and the profession alike, and has functioned creditably for the greater good of the country as a whole.

CURB AS ALSO HELP

"The Press consultative machinery has served as a curb to the vagaries of hasty and ill-considered executive action. And yet it has helped Government in securing the goodwill and co-operation of the Press in furthering national policies, and in maintaining a fairly high standard of healthy criticism and presentation of news. The usefulness of this system is borne out by the fact, that not only the existing Press Advisory Committees have functioned satisfactorily, but that in response to requests from executive authority, new Press Advisory Committees have been appointed to States where in the earlier political regime, such committees did not exist.

HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT

"While on this subject I cannot help referring to an historic achievement of the AINEC. My predecessor demonstrated the utility of the consultative and advisory system not only in the national field, but also in the international sphere. I refer to the joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the AINEC and the PNEC, which met at his initiative in New Delhi on May 4. The committees met at a critical period in the relationship of India and Pakistan. This by itself was of very great importance to the two countries.

"Because of the good results that have accrued from the Indo-Pak Press arrangement, it becomes my duty to make a fervent appeal to all fellow pressmen in India to do their very best to abide by the code adopted by the Joint Press Committee, in the conviction that the response from the Pakistan Press will be equal if not greater in measure. Let me take this opportunity of expressing our warm appreciation of our President, Mr C. R. Srinivasan, and Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi, the President of the Pakistan News paper Editors' Conference, who have shown great wisdom and rare qualities of leadership in making the joint experiment a success.

"The views the Indian Press expresses today on international affairs are echoed in the capitals of the world and are capable of causing important repercussions. This is all the more so, not only because India is free and has a foreign policy of its own, but also because India is being increasingly looked upon as the leader of Asian thought, and the spokesman of democratic countries in this continent.

In view of the altered circumstances, it becomes obligatory on the Press to take serious stock of these factors, if it is to make a useful contribution towards moulding public opinion along correct lines.

IMPROVING THE LOT OF WORKING JOURNALISTS

After referring to AINEC's efforts to improve the conditions of service of newspapermen, Deshbandhu Gupta said:

"I must urge that while discussing other problems we should pursue with watchful care our efforts to improve the working conditions of those of our associates on whom finally rests the responsibility of producing a good newspaper. I am glad that the All-India Convention of Working Journalists which met in New Delhi recently, under the able leadership of Mr. Chalapathi Rau, adopted various resolutions and gave concrete shape to the special problems of the working journalists.

"I am sure that heads of newspapers will have taken careful note of these resolutions, and of the views of other similar bodies in the States. After all, it is the working journalist who determines the standards of our profession, and it is on his ability, discretion, sound judgment, and hard labour that the production of a newspaper must finally depend.

Other points made by Deshbandhu Gupta in the course of his address were:

Freedom of press: "Contrary to the advice tendered by the AINEC through its spokesmen in the Constituent Assembly, Freedom of the Press was not specifically defined in the Constitution. Recent interpretations of Fundamental Rights by the Supreme Court, guaranteed to the Indian Press as great, if not greater freedom than is enjoyed by the Press of any free and democratic country in the world.

THANKS FOR GREAT BOON

We are grateful to the authors of the Constitution and to its interpreters for this great boon. It will be our duty to hold this freedom sacred and to protect it with all our strength. Equally, it becomes our sacred obligation to prove worthy of this freedom.

REPORTING: "While our reporting can claim a very high standard of objectivity, it lacks in lively presentation, in human interest approach, in diversity of coverage, and in the intensity of informative research, requisite for present-day conditions. I do not suggest that we should even remotely imitate the sensationalism of the yellow press, but as chroniclers and interpreters of current history, it should be our effort to present to the reader, life around him in all its varied facets and not devote a major part of our limited space to politics alone. My colleagues in the profession will pardon me if I say that the daily newspaper in India today devotes more space to statements and speeches of politicians even when these are only a mere repetition of oft-expressed views. It should be our effort, without losing our traditions of dignity and objectivity, to present the reader a diverse and more comprehensive picture of his environment, to enable him to exercise his rights as a member of a great democracy with greater intelligence and with greater advantage to society as a whole. Besides enlarging the field, and improving the technique of objective reporting, we should encourage interpretative reporting and help the growth in the country of the institution of great columnists.

TRAINING: "I would strongly urge on all those who are interested in raising the standard of the profession, and in the training of young men for its responsibilities, to see to it that the Training of a journalist is taken up as seriously, and is given the same importance on university lines, as the training of a professor, a doctor, an engineer, or a lawyer. Any investment made from national funds for furthering this objective is sure to yield most fruitful and beneficial results.

FEATURES: "In our feature sections again, we should place increasing emphasis on originality. Greater encouragement should be given to indigenous talent. Even though I share in this failing with others, to me it does seem old and odious that we in India should publish or reproduce from foreign newspapers and foreign syndicates articles on important subjects written by foreign authors, primarily for the benefit of readers of their own countries. It should be our effort to publish reading material written specially for the Indian reader bearing an indigenous stamp of originality and objectivity.

LANGUAGE PRESS: "Today the Indian language newspapers are multiplying, not only in numbers, but also in circulation. They are influencing the views and life of a larger and larger number of people. While there has been considerable improvement in the get-up and production of a large number of them, there are many more who are still struggling against economic difficulties, and are unable to offer the reader the standard of

(Continued on Page 21)

delicious SAGO PUDDING made in DALDA!

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Kartik Vad 9, 2007.
MUSLIM: Safar 22, 1370.
PARSI: Tir 2, 1320.
SUNRISE 6-57 a.m.
SUNSET 6-1 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 05-29, 18-14.
LOWTIDE 12-24, 23-54.

Today's Engagements

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES: Tenth Convocation. Institutes premises Andheri 5-30 p.m. Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health Government of India will deliver the Convocation Address.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE: Raja Maharaj Singh and Rani Maharaj Singh will attend the annual inspection of the Brigade at Cross Maidan 8-45 a.m.

ALL-INDIA BOBBIN MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION: Second quartarly generel meeting at Mahalaxmi Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Mori Road, Mahim 2 p.m.

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: meeting at Waghe Hall, opposite St. Xavier College Gymkhana 5 p.m

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Ashanand Nag will deliver a lecture on "Some Problems of the Gita" at 6 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION: General K. M. Cariappa, C.-in-C. will address the members of the Association at Taj Mahal Hotel 6 p.m.

S.I. SANGEETH SABHA: A Musical Concert by Gayakasikamani Ariyakudi Sri Ramanujaiyengar—Vocal accompanied by Mysore Asthana Vidwan Sri T. Chowdiah on Violin and Travancore Asthana Vidwan Sri Mani Iyer of Palghat-Mridangam at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall Matunga, G.I.P.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Shahnai Recital by Bhismilla and Party 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

INDIAN STUDENT TO DAILY MIRROR FORUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Amarjeet Chopra of St. Stephens College, Delhi has been selected to represent students of this country at the Daily Mirror Forum being held in New York on December 9, 1950.

Every year one student is selected from each country to attend the Daily Mirror Forum.

Mr. Chopra will leave for New York aboard one of TWA's luxurious Constellations on December 4, 1950.

Mr. Kamalesh Kumar Massey's One-Man Show

An exhibition of paintings by Mr. Kamalesh Kumar Massey will be opened at the Bombay Art Society's Salon on Tuesday, the 5th inst. at 6-15 p.m. by Mr. K. K. Hebbar.

Mr. Massey is a self-taught young artist from Mewar (Rajputana) who has now settled in Bombay to study Art. His work is essentially modern and he has developed a personal style of his own. He has studied painting all by himself and he is a keen admirer of Modern European Painters such as Van Gogh, Ban Nicholsan and Picasso. He paints in oils as well as in water colours. His present collection will consist of forty paintings amongst which there will be more of figure composition.

This show will remain open till 10th inst. between 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

Rashtrabhasha Ratna Examination

The following have passed the Rashtrabhasha Ratna examination:

SECOND CLASS:—97 107 123 124 125 127 and 136.

THIRD CLASS:—94 98 99 102 104 108 110 113 115 116 117 121 126 129 130 132 133 and 135.

Laxmeshwar Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Laxmeshwar Municipality, in the Dharwar District, has been superseded by the Government of Bombay for one year, from December 1, 1950, on grounds of incompetence. An Officer is being appointed to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded Municipality.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, December 3.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

1 p.m. Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9 Gujerati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 3-15. Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. 8 Punjabi 8-30 a.m. 8-15 Marathi 8-30 a.m. Tamil 8-15. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7. Urdu 9 a.m. 8-p.m.

BOMBAY

07-30 Subhashita, 07-35 Mangal smaran. 07-40 Prog., 07-45 B Shah, G geets, 08-15 S Haldankar, asawari, 11-45 H A Khan, gaud sarang, 12-15 For women, G 13-10 A K Miruti, clarionet, 13-40 A Kostalanetz and his orch., 14-00 Unfamiliar operatic arias, 17-30 H A Khan, multani, 18-10 S Haldankar, purvi, 18-40 V D Joglekar, eman kalyan, 19-00 B Shah, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, 19-30 S K Abhyakar, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 L K Kunte, Clarionet, 20-45 A Navsariwala G bhajan and geet, 21-15 Ananthalakshmi Satagopan, K music, 21-45 Tendencies in literature and drama in Br., by M Ewer and H Ould, 22-00 Military symph. in G major Haydn.

VARIATIONS: 353m.,— 08-00 A K Meeruti, clarionet, 08-45 S Haldankar, M pad., 11-00 Cricket: Test com., 13-00 V D Jaglekar, bhavgeet, 13-30 Nari S. H songs, 13-50 B Manjrekar bhavgeet, 14-00 and 16-15 Test comt., 17-30 For children, M 18-00 V D Joglekar, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S Haldankar M songs, 20-30 S A Iyer, H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, 21-00 Sundra Bai, bhajan and dadra, 21-30 Radio trailer, 21-45 H A Khan Karnataki, thumri.

BARODA

250m.,— 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 N G Ghanekar, kh. v. d., 09-00 R Ghanekar, violin 9-15 G G Thakore, bhajan and geet, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 G Thakore, bhajan and ghazal, 19-15 B Vyas, G talk, 19-30 R Ghanekar violin, 19-45 G G Thakore, G geets 20-00 G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 R Ghanekar, violin, 21-30 Month's song, 21-35 N G Ghanekar, kh. v. d.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.,— 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 Hear this today, 09-00 For children, 18-20 U Nayak, bhajans, 18-30 B M Tendulkar, violin, 18-45 Film songs, 19-0 As in Baroda 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 U Nayak, bhajans, 20-30 S Gundani violin, 20-45 U Nayak, geets, 21-15 T Mahmud, 21-30 As in Baroda.

Tendencies In Drama

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a discussion on "Tendencies in Literature and Drama in Britain" by the well-known drama critic, Monira Ewer and Herman Ould, author and International Secretary of the P.E.N., on December 3, at 9-45 p.m.

The programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Export Biscuits Without Permit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has exempted from the requirement of a permit under the Bombay Foodgrains (Control of Movement) Order, 1949, the movement of biscuits imported into the State of Bombay from abroad and those manufactured by the following factories:

Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Co., Spencer Building, Forjett Street, Bombay 26; Merrs. Parle Products Manufacturing Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay 2; Messrs. Renown Biscuit Co., Contractor Building, Cannaught Road, Byculla, Bombay; Messrs. Huns Dewan and Co., 158, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay 8; Messrs. B. N. Biscuit and Confectionery Works, C. Hathi Baug Street, Opposite Love Lane, Mazagaon Bombay; Messrs. Shangrilla Food Products Ltd., Great Social Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay; and Messrs. Sathe Biscuit and Chocolate Co. Ltd., 820, Bhavani Peth, Poona.

No permit from the Director of Civil Supplies will be required hereafter for the export of the above two categories of biscuits to places outside the State of Bombay.

The requisite Order has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extra-ordinary, of December 2.

The General Council of the United Socialist Organisation of India (comprising of 17 left parties and groups,) decided to send the draft election manifesto to all the constituent parties of the U S O I for their consideration and ratification.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8 30 hours IST on 2nd December, 1950.

Ahmedabad 87 55 0 0 minus 0 5 Ajmer 77 41 0 0 minus 0.6 Bamrauli (Allahabad) 77 43 0 0 minus 2.7 Ambala 77 38 0 0 minus 1.1 Bangalore 77 56 0 14.2 plus 5.6 Baroda 94 55 0 0 minus 2.6 Belgaum 83 58 0 8.4 plus 2.1 BOMBAY 91 69 0 1.4 minus 1.6 Calcutta 79 57 0 15.8 plus 10.5 Cherrapunji 64 51 0 18.7 minus 2.4 Colombo 83 72 0 19.2 minus 8.5 Cuttack 81 55 0 10.5 plus 3.5 Darjiling 54 44 0 2.8 minus 3.5 Dehra Dun 71— Delhi 72 43 0 0 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 50 0 2.1 minus 1.5 Jacobabad 77 46 0 0 minus 0.1 Kanpur 76 43 0 0 minus 1.7 Lahore 74 38 0 6.2 plus 4.3 Mahabaleshwar 76 57 0 8.8 plus 0.9 Marmagao—68 0 3.4 minus 4.3 Mercara 73 56 0 7.6 minus 3.7 Mul'an 75 36 0 0 minus 0.1 Mussoorie—41 0 0 minus 1.3 Nagpur 83 51 0 0.5 minus 2.5 Ootacamund 73 39 0 11.7 minus 2.7 Pachmarhi 74 40 0 0.2 minus 2.8 Patna 79 51 0 0 minus 2.7 Peshawar 72 40 0 0 minus 0.6 Poona 88 48 0 2.8 minus 0.8 Rajkot 86 57 0 0 minus 0.8 Rawalpindi 72 34 0 0.7 minus 0.1 Shillong 62 37 0 10.3 plus 2.0 Sholapur 88 59 0 3.0 minus 1.4 Simla 56 44 0 0.3 minus 1.4

Heavy Rainfall On Coromandal Coast

POONA, December 2: Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 2nd December 1950:

A depress.on has probably formed in the south-west Bay of Bengal with central region at 08-30 hours IST within one degree of latitude 8 degrees north, longitude 85-1/2 degrees east. It is likely to intensify and move in a west-north-westerly direction initially.

There have been a few light showers in the extreme south of the peninsula; wheather has been dry elsewhere over the country. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in North-West India, Vindhya Pradesh, Orissa, coastal Andhra Desa, Hyderabad and Deccan (Desh).

Forecast valid until the evening of 3rd: Rainfall will be widespread in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin and will occur locally in Rayalseema, Mysore and the southern districts of coastal Andhradesa. A few falls of rain are also expected in Malabar-South Kanara.

Night temperatures will rise in Tamilnad, Mysore and coastal Andhradesa.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain may commence along the Coromondal coast within the next 48 hours.

DONATE TO THE FLAG DAY APPEAL FUND

Respond to the Flag day appeal fund in a generous manner, and demonstrate that the soldier, sailor and airman who face death and danger in defence of the country's security and freedom could feel that the country is standing by them. They need this reassurance.

OBJECTS

1. Relief to ex-servicemen and their families.

2. Relief to ex-servicemen during unemployment, sickness, disablement and old age: and

3. Education of ex-servicemen's children.

Please send your contribution to: The Collector of Bombay & President, Bombay City Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Old Custom House, Bombay.

'Quake Record

POONA, Dec. 2: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, at its origin with epicentre about 7,730 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office here at 20 hrs. 40 mts. IST on Friday, December 1.

Removed From Office

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The President of the Malegaon Municipality, in the Nasik District, has been removed from office by the Government of Bombay for neglect of duty and failure to run the Municipal administration in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

Memorial Service For Rev. Wilson

DEVOTED AMBASSADOR OF JESUS CHRIST

"Let us now praise famous men".

This exhortation came to mind at the memorial service for the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., on Dec. 1, 1950. Exactly 75 years had elapsed since his death at the age of 71 and a company of over 60 persons met at his grave in the Old Scottish Cemetery in Bombay to do honour to his memory. Several were there whose parents knew Dr. Wilson. One man said, "He performed the marriage ceremony of my grand-parents." Besides those whose families had close links with Dr. Wilson, there were many who are engaged in the work which he began. The Paster of the Ambroli Church, the Principal of the Wilson High School, the Principal and some of the professors of Wilson College took part in service.

After a hymn and prayer Dr. James Kellock gave an interesting resume of the life of Dr. Wilson, to which others added incidents and items of interest. A book giving an account of those early years has just been published by Dr. E. G. K. Hewat.

Dr. Wilson came to India when only 24 years of age. Though so young he was already an accomplished scholar and he continued his studies all his life. He knew eleven languages and was an authority in most of them. He often preached in English, Maratni, Gujarati and Hindustani. Many examples of his profound learning were given. It was attested by the fact that he was Fellow of the Royal Society, Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University which he helped to found, and President and Founder of the Asiatic Society in Bombay. There is not space to enumerate the many tasks which fell to him because of his great ability and erudition.

BOOKS AND PEOPLE

His home in Girgaum was always open to rich and poor alike. A contemporary wrote that it seemed to be always crowded with books and with people. His energy was remarkable. The journey to India took five months but only two weeks after he arrived, Dr. Wilson drew up a plan which he called the 'Plan of Operations which I intend to pursue in the island of Bombay', and proceeded to put it into operation at once. When he had been in India 15 months he arranged for a "brains trust" on religion and for four days he and the Brahmin pandits discussed in the Marathi language the fine points of Hinduism and Christianity.

But the note of praise was not all for Dr. Wilson. As he would have wished the highest honour was paid to Dr. Wilson's Lord. With all his learning and the busy life he led, he remained to the last a devoted ambassador of Jesus Christ. His heart went out in love to God and all mankind. Though when the first converts were baptized he met with opposition and even hatred, he was the friend of all. When he had been in India for 40 years, and seven years before he died, the citizens of Bombay presented him with a manpatra, a purse of Rs. 21,000, and a beautiful silver salver, inscribed in Sanscrit. It was a token of affection and esteem. The money was used to found a lectureship in the Bombay University, and the salver is still in use each Sunday in the Wilson College Chapel.

It is fitting thus to keep his memory green, but as was said, it is more important to emulate him. Indefatigable industry, independence of mind, warm-hearted friendliness, evangelistic fervor and true piety are traits as needed to-day as during his life-time. God help us to follow him as he followed Christ.

MR. J.B. SINGH IN LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 2: Mr. Jang Bahadur Singh, Editor of the Times of India of Delhi, spent a busy week in London before leaving for the Continent.

Over a cup of coffee he discussed the condition of newspapers and newspapermen in India with the members of the Indian Journalists' Association of Great Britain. The picture he presented was not very pleasant. His concern at the growth of chain-newspapers in India was shared by many. He spoke with his usual vehemence. His main objective was that the condition of working journalists in India should be improved.

Mr. Jang Bahadur conferred with the officials of the National Union of Journalists, and Sardar Khushwan Singh gave a small party to enable Mr. Singh to meet British journalists.

Rapid Bowling Changes Pin Down Tourists' Batsmen

MASTERLY INNINGS OF 89 BY KEN GRIEVES

Visitors Pile Up 304 For Eight Wickets

BOMBAY, Saturday

A breezy, refreshing two-hour innings by the versatile Australian, Ken Grieves, who scored 89, besides adding 138 for the fifth wicket with Jack Ikin, prmarily enabled the Commonwealth team to lead India by 222 runs on the first innings with two wickets still in hand at "stumps" today second day of the second unofficial test.

The Commonwealth, resuming at the overnight total of 55 for two batted all day to take their total to 304 for the loss of six more batsmen.

India is now in a position from which the possibility of avoiding a defeat is highly improbable. Even supposing the visitors are dismissed for a lead of 250 runs and then India piles up 450 runs —the maximum amount one could hope for on this wicket—by batting till lunch on the fifth and final day, the Tourists would still have enough time to force an outright victory.

The Indian bowlers had an unenviable task. Ther ewas very little dew this morning and the wicket, which was perfect was not as lively as it was yesterday for the first hour of play when India was batting.

As it was, they made the visitors fight for runs throughout except during the two-hour tenure of Ken Grieves.

India's shrewd skipper, Vijay Merchant, changed and shifted his bowlers ceaselessly and successfully prevented th evisitors from settling down to real stroke-play. The fact that Frankie Worrell and George Emmett found themselves pinned down during the pre-lunch session and the cheap dismissal of three batsmen after tea bore testimony to his wise tactics.

Here again the true grandeur of Grieves' innings is evident. For, after Emmett, Worrell and Ikin were able to muster only 69 runs in nearly two hours. Grieves with his dash and enterprise, helped the total progress by 138 runs in the next two hours and thereby prevented the steady and tenacious Indian bowlers from getting on top.

Emmett and Worrell resumed the innings on a quiet but confident note, adding 30 runs in thirty-four minutes and looked like mastering the attack when the former fell to a glorious piece of stamping by young Rajendranath.

With Ikin adopting stonewalling tactics and with Worrell nowhere near his run-getting self, runs were again difficult, only 39 coming in during the next 85 minutes when Worrell was sent back leg before to Nayudu.

Ken Grieves then came breezing in and proceeded to used his long reach to purpose. His care free stroke play seemed to infect Ikin as well, for Ikin, who had taken 85 minutes to score nine, also became refreshingly free.

After the dismissal of Grieves at tea, Indian bowlers again assumed command over the proceedings, Dooland, Ikin and Tribe marching back to the pavilion in the next 50 minutes for the addition of only 39 runs.

SCORE BOARD

Indian XI (First Innings) 82

COMMONWEALTH XI (First Innings)

L. B. Fishlock c Rajendra Nath b Alva	11
H. Gimblett c Hazare b Alva ...	8
G. M. Emmett St. Rajendra Nath b Hazare.	39
F. M. Worrell lbw b Nayudu ...	55
T. T. Ikin b Nayudu	77
K. Grieves c Rajendra Nath b Alva	89
B. Dooland c Manjrekar b Umrigar	6
G. Tribe run out	2
R. T. Spooner batting	7
J. C. Laker batting	2
F. Ridgway to bat	
Extras (Byes 4, No Balls) ...	8
TTOTAL (For 8 Wkts.) ...	304

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/19, 2/25, 3/85, 4/124, 5/262, 6/285, 7/293, 8/301.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	29	7	78	0
V. S. Hazare	11	0	27	1
B. C. Alva	19	4	58	3
Vinoo Mankad	21	8	42	0
P. R. Umrigar	21	5	47	1
C. S. Nayudu	14	4	44	2

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-30 p.m. Siddarth vs Sydenham (Inter College).

3-35 p.m. Tatas vs Young Sports.

4-45 p.m. B.B. and C.I. "A" vs. Dockyard "A".
(Senior Division).

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. Third day of Second Test Commonwealth vs India XI.

CLEARY LOSES FIRST GAME

Freer's Impressive Display

VISAKHAPATNAM, Dec. 2 (PTI): Tom Cleary, British-born Australian amateur billiards champion, lost his first exhibition match here last evening.

He also lost in snooker.

In either game his opponent was V. R. Freer of Madura who scored 761 in two hours, his noteworthy breaks being 54, 49, 46 and 44. Cleary got 518, and his best breaks were 59, 50 and 42.

In snooker Freer beat the Australian by two frames to one.

Two sandalwood caskets inlaid with ivory were presented to the two guests at the end of the matches.

Khurshid Lowers Pole Vault Record

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1 (PTI): Varsity athlete Khurshid Ahmad, twin medallist in the All India Olympic sports at Bombay, set up a record for pole vault today clearing 11 feet.

His last years record was 10 feet 41 inches.

At the end of today's University Annual Sports he emerged champion with 42 points.

D. R. Dutt equalled the university record of 11.2 seconds in hundred meters race, Khurshid Ahmad being a close second.

ALLAHABAD IN THE LEAD

Rohinton Baria Trophy

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2 (PTI): Allahabad were all out for 121 against Patna in the second match of the North Zone Inter-University Cricket Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, which began here today.

Dismissing Allahabad 35 minutes before lunch, Patna opened their innings disastrously and the entire side was skittled out for a paltry twenty-five.

Allahabad with a lead of 96 runs collected 30 runs for the loss of two wickets in their second innings at the close of play today.

The following were the scores:—

ALLAHABAD (First Innings:— Agha Rizvi b Sanyal 27, Obaidullah c Brahmo b. Sayal 0, K. Singh c. Banneri b Sanyal 0, Monish Deb run out 0, Phool Chandny Banerji 1, V. Kichlu b Brahmo 61, Puran Misra c Banerji b. Sinha 4, D. S. K. Ghosh c S. B. Singh b. S. Singh 4, K. Sapur run cut 8, Satyendra Pal b Sinha 4, Shah not out 4, Extras 8: Total 121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sanyal 12.2-5-24-3, A. Banerji 13-3 38-1, Sinha 15-1-29-2, S. Singh 5-1-8-1, Dixit 1-0-6-0, J. Ghosh 1-0-1-0, T. Deo 2-0-3-0, Brahmo 3-1-4-1.

PATNA (First Innings): S. Sinha lbw K. Sapru 10, J. Ghosh c Kichlu b K. Singh 0, K. Dixit b K. Singh 0, T. Deo b Sapru 2, S. B. Singh run out 10, Kawaljit c Obaidullah b Sapru 0, Brahmo c Satyendra b K. Singh 1, S. Singh lbw K. Singh 0, V. Kumar b K. Singh 0, Sanyal b Sapru 0, Banerji not out 0, Extras 2: Total 25.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

K. Singh 8-6-5-5, Sapru 7-2-18-4,

ALLAHABAD (Second Innings): Obeidullah batting 16, Sapru c Viney b Sanyal 1, K. Singh b Sanyal 6, M. Deb batting 2, Extras 5: Total (for 2 wkts) 30.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sanyal 5-2-12-2, Banerji 2-0-4-0, T. Dec 1-0-1-0, Sinha 1-0-8-0.

Irani Becomes Mr. Bombay City

PHYSIQUE CONTEST VERY KEEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mr. Bombay City 1950 Contest which was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening under the auspices of the Bombay Barbell Club, was won after a close competition by Mr. S. A. Irani, a local body-builder, the Junior trophy going to Jacob Pereira of the Bombay Barbell Club.

In the open competitions the Supine Press was won by Mr. V. W. Phenani, of Sawe's Physical Culture Insitute, the winner having pressed 130 lbs. 17 times at a body-weight of 128 lbs. Phenani also took the Deep Knee Bend Trophy having done 38 sit-ups with a 180-lb. barbell.

The Dead Weight Lift prize was won by Mr. K. M. Shenoi of the Matunga Athletic Club, who at a body-weight of 137 lbs. dead-lifted 275 lbs. with the highest number of repetitions for his body-weight and poundage.

The contests were preceded by feats of strength and other items performed by members of various physical culture institutions in the city.

Mr. A. S. DeMello who presided promised that a physique contest may also be included in the Asian Games.

TOWEEL AND O'SULLIVAN INSIDE WEIGHT UNIT

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Toweel the South African holder of the world bantamweight title, and the British champion. Danny O'Sullivan, were both inside the weight limit at the weighting today for their world title battle here tonight.

Toweel scaled 8 stones 4 lbs 9.5 ounces, and O'Sullivan eight stones 5 pounds 12 ounces.

Rain Washes Out Play

Brisbane Test Now Unfortunate For England

(BY REGINALD HAYTER, Reuters Special Corre pondent)

BRISBANE, December 2 (PTI-Reuter).

England's hopes of following up their fine start in the first test match against Australia here on Friday with a big score today were shattered by heavy rain during the night, which left the ground so wet that not a ball could be bowled on the second day.

From England's point of view rain was unfortunate, but the situation could so easily have been worse.

If for instance England had started their innings in the middle of the afternoon, it is almost certain they would have been caught on a typical Brisbane "sticky dog" wicket, on which they would have done well to reach 100 in reply to Australia's first innings total of 228.

Now they will be watching the skies anxiously over the week-end.

There is a possibility that the pitch will dry out and give England reasonable batting conditions on Monday.

In that event they might be able to build up a useful lead before close and then, should the weather intervene again during any further stage of the match. They would hold the whip hand.

The captains — Freddie Brown (England) and Lindsay Hasett (Australia) waited today until four o'clock before declaring that play was impossible.

In spite of a strong sun, the pitch was then so wet at one end that Hassett was able to put his finger nearly two inches deep into the turf where the water had go under the covers and into the bowlers foothold.

The blank day meant a big loss in revenue. In the 1946 Brisbane test the receipts for the Saturday were 4,300 sterling.

Brown was amazed today by the number of cables and telegrams of congratulations and good luck sent to him.

These reached over 100 and came from all parts of England and Australia.

QUEEN'S HORSE SHOT

Monaveen Breaks A Leg

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

The Queen today watched her famous steeplechaser, Monaveen fall and have to be destroyed while contesting £2,000 Queen Elizabeth Stakes run over three miles at Hurst Park this afternoon.

Monaveen with which the Queen had hoped of winning the Grand National broke a leg when falling and had to be shot. The horse was among the leaders when he came down.

The nine-year-old gelding which finished fifth in last year's Grand National is owned jointly by the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, now in Malta.

Monaveen started 9/4 favourite to repeat his success of last year.

The race was won by the top-weight coloured, School Boy who started at 3/1. He won an exciting race from Rhetorious, a stable companion of Monaveen.

The Queen's horse was trained by Peter Cazalet and ridden by Tony Grantham who was injured and brought back in an ambulance.

GERMANY AND JAPAN ADMITTED TO MOTOR CYCLING

MILAN, Dec. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The International Motor-Cycling Federation has decided to admit Germany and Japan to its ranks.

This was announced at the conclusion of the Autumn Congress tonight when it was also stated that Venezuela and Bulgaria had been voted into the Federation.

Congress decided not to admit the Valparairo Motor Cycling Club until after the forthcoming Latin-American Motor cycling Congress.

The Congress, held behind closed doors, drew up next season's programme of international events and decided to hold the spring Congress in Stockholm next May.

ORION LOWERS MAHARAJ PRAMUKH'S COLOURS

Al Hamil Out Of Money

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GILMORE, the popular Australian jockey timed a sepectacular win on Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Orion, who this afternoon while participating in the Homi Mehta Cup, lowered the colours of Western India's three-year-old champion Maharaj Pramukh.

Maharaja of Morvi's horse backed to the ground tasted his first defeat of his brilliant career when steered on this occasion by Tommy Burn and many observers expressed that he had not the expected assistance from his rider. It was a slow run race. Nava Ratna rushed out quickly and raced abreast of the Duke Maharaj Pramukh was third and Orion fourth and last. The pace-makers retired below the distance and Maharaj Pramukh shot out a split second earlier than Orion but in the crucial stage the 10 to 11 on favourite failed to stave off the sweepchallange and faced half length defeat. As the race was run the credit goes to Gilmore who rode exceptionally well but there is yet a doubt. Many feel that Maharaj Pramukh was slightly heavy and they hope to see him make amends when they both meet next.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's Pippy gave a sigh of relief to the big army behind him when scoring by a small neck in the other attraction of the day, the Sir Homi Mody Cup from the fast finishing Namdar. This feather-weighted oldtimer is still in a position to raise a gallop and is quite capable of picking a nice race early. Last year's Derby winner was in the beaten brigade and Du-Bon-Air who took a lot of betting petered out after a forward performance.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamil was a sore disappointment in the last event the top division of the Madras Plate. He raced head and neck with Royal Guard till the one but his strides weakened at the critical stage. Kheem Singh rode here a confident race on Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Kaiyani who is definitely marching for the hattrick.

Objections were raised twice during the proceeding but they were overruled.

The following are the results:—

THE TULSI PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. Badridas Daga's HIGHBALL 8-7 Shivanna 1
Mrs. K. D. Bhagwagar and Mrs A K. Shah's GOLD STAR 8-7 Jaisingh 2
Mr W. Buckley's EUDORA 8-7 Argade 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PIGEON POST 8-7 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Phoenix Lad, Chakor Gay Duke.
Won by: 1 3/4 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.
Forecast Pool Rs. 95/8/- Tickets 46.
Winner trained by: Mahomedalli.

THE TULSI PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Mr and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 8-7 S. Kasbekar 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FITZ CALL 8-7 Cunpingham 2
Mr Beharilal Dholandas's RAJ MAHESH 8-7 Gilmore 3
Rao Ratna M. C. Patel and Mr. R. N. Nazir's CHILKHAT 8-7 Mull Singh 4
Not run: Certainty, Solid Gold, Zamir.
Won by: Shd., 3/4 length, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 4 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 119. Places Rs. 54 and Rs. 51
Forecast Pool Rs. 1,114-8. Tickets 5.
Winner trained by: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 8-9 Whiteside 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 9-1 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FOX TROT 7-9 Roberts 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BRIGHT RIBBON 8-12 Cunningham 4
Not run: King's Parade, Mayfair Lady, Rafat, Pick Pocket.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 18. Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div.II)—6 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE ROARER 8-3 Damodar 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's PIAREHIND 8-3 Aurobinda 2
Mr. S. S. Kapur's GEORGETTE 8-7 P. Khade 3
Mrs. M T. Thadani's GREAT LADY 8-0 Gilmore 4
Not run: Just Wait, Pessimist.
Won by: Shd., 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 16 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs 14.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE HOMI MEHTA CUP—7 Furs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ORION 8-7 Gilmore .. 1
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 8-11 Burn 2
Maharaja of Morvi's NAVA RATNA 8-4 Antoo 3
Lt. Col. J. F. L. Taylor's THE DUKE 8-7 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: National Flag, Philsooph, Dil-Ki-Bat, Al Hamil, G. Ghurka.
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 29 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42.
Forecast Pool Rs. 26/8 Tickets 307.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE SIR HOMI MODY CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's PIPPY 8-8 Burn 1
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 6-10 Shiba 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 6-9 I. Khan 3
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-11 Snaith 4
Not run: Priorate, Jawahir.
Won by: Nk., Hd., 1 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 6 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 42 and Rs. 36.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE GOREGAON PLATE—1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Messrs. M. A. Ansari and M. H. Alimahomed's CHOCOLATE BABY 9-3 Amir Ahmed 1
Lt. Col. and Mrs. N. D. Gandhy's TRIUMPH 8-8 Hanuman Singh 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PAR EXCELLENCE 8-2 Shivanna 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-4 Shiba 4
Not run: Viveca.
Won by: 1 length, Nk., 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 56 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.
Forecast Pool Rs. 184. Tickets 43.
Winner trained by Akbar Khan.

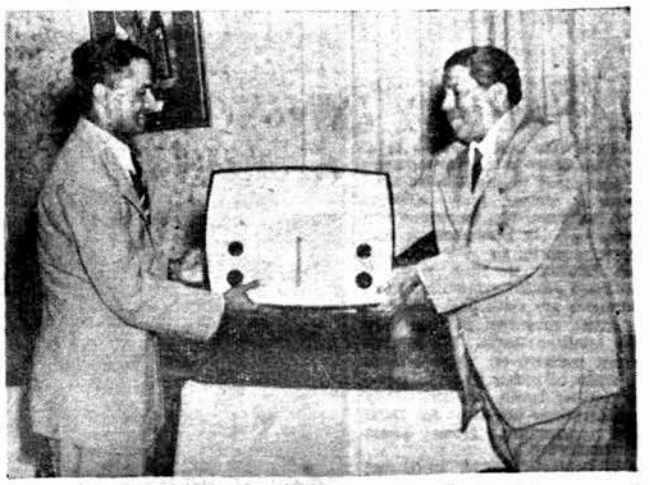
THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 8-13 Kheem Singh 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMAIN 9-3 Purtu Singh 2
M/s. A. R. Chinoy and Jal. H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-10 Amir Ahmed 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-5 Damodar 4
Not run: Gallant Man.
Won by: Shd., 3 1/2 lengths, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 14 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.
Winner trained by B. P. Shivan.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's KAIYANI 8-9 Kheem S. 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's KENSINGTON 7-5 Shiba 2
M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 8-2 Purtu Singh 3
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-11 Kadam 4
Not run: Riviera, Time Bomb.
Tote paid: Win Rs 27. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 29 and Rs. 30
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.
Double Event Pool Rs. 323-8. Tickets 66.
Treble Event Pool Rs. 753. Tickets 124.

A TEST REWARD



Vijay Hazare receiving the Murphy radio set presented to him by the Bombay distributors in appreciation of his brilliant performance in the First Test match at Delhi. Mr. De Mello made the award.

A DAY OF UPSETS IN SENIOR HOCKEY

Collegians Beat City 'A': Times Account For Lusis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday proved to be a day of upsets in the Senior Hockey League played at the Cooperage this evening, when Lusitanians "A" so far unbeaten, succumbed to Times of India "A" by a solitary goal, while Bombay City "A", who only last week beat Tata Sports went down with a mauling from St. Xavier's College by three goals to nil.

Though surprises were many, the game itself produced very little in the way of improved hockey. The Lusitanians-Times encounter was rather dull and it was only after the Times opened the account, that the Lusis livened up, but then dangerous play crept in, as the Times tried to hold on to their lead, at any cost.

Somehow, the stickwork or the game of any particular player cannot be singled out for mention, except that of Walter D'Souza. He intends staying at the top and fully merits the place.

Frank Correa and Saxley proved to be a better pair for the Pressmen than Rego Rodrigues and Frank, who seems to be more at home in the left inners position.

Times opened their account towards the end of the first session through a penalty corner. Luciano Braganza converted with a terrific drive. Sacru Menezes, the Lusis custodian had no chance whatsoever.

Lusis gathered all their forces and determined to save the match, but they just failed to make it, though they had many good chances.

LUSITANIANS "A":—S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, A. Kumar, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, L. Woodcock, A. Mendonca, C. Braganza, P. Pereira.

TIMES OF INDIA "A":—Gibson; Roberts, P. Fernandes; H. D'Souza, A. Vaz, L. D'Souza; L. Braganza, John Vaz, Saxby, F. Correa, Elly.

UMPIRES:—Viswanathan and Abrahams.

'Dame Fortune' seemed to smile on the Young Collegians or was it the wrath of the Gods on the City side, who suddenly went down so low as to use robust and dangerous tactics to gain their end.

It was a pity that the City who have just begun to build up a reputation as a first class fighting outfit and giant killers should have lost the game, because they lost control over their tempers. Such deliberate offences of hooking and pushing were more often seen in Middlecoat. He also should have been warned for arguing about with the umpire during a short corner.

Coming to the Umpire, it was noticed that an official not of the status of Senior Umpire was doing such an important game. Have times changed for the B.H.N.A.?

C. Gonsalves, the College custodian saved well. O. Ferreira and Germy D'Souza held the fort. For the City, Foster, Wakefield and Saxby played good games.

St. Xavier's College forwards encouraged by the good work of their defence and intermediate defence pulled round towards the midway period of the second session to give Bombay City the works. They netted twice first through D. Vaz, the left-inner and then through Gerry Williams.

Williams scored for St. Xavier's their third goal, but the Umpire failed to mark him off-side. Even Williams was surprised when he was allowed to go through on his own to score.

The teams were:—

ST. XAVIER'S "A":—C. Gonsalves; O. Ferreira, G. D'Souza; V. Carvalho J. Gonsalves, C. Pereira; R. Mathias, G. Williams, N. D'Souza, D. Vaz, M. D'Sa.

BOMBAY CITY "A":—H. Lynn; A. Wakefield, S. D'Mello; Pawkes, Middlecoat, Saxby; Gardner, Ireland, Foster, Rodrigues, Gasper.

Umpires: Renny Fernandes and A. Pearce.

Madras Race Acceptances

MADRAS, Dec. 1 (PTI).

Following are Acceptances for Madras Races 1950-51, December meeting, First Day, Sunday, 3rd December, 1950:—

THE NILGIRIS PLATE—7 Furs: Wedding Day 9-4 Dauntless 8-10 Past the Post 8-10 Rajluxmi 8-10 Count Bobby 8-4 Caltex Queen 8-1 Malati 8-1 Persian Princess 8-1.

THE GWALIOR PLATE—6 Furs.—Div. II: Ginger Girl 9-3 Tawaqul 9-3 Big Hearted 9-2 Princess of Hindustan 9-0 Gipsy Maid 8-12 Killarney 8-8 Dominic's Girl 8-4 Merry Go Round 8-0.

THE PARK TOWN PLATE—1 Mile: Carpala 9-4 Lily of the Valley 8-10 Adorable 8-7 Oscar 8-7 Crown of Kolhapur 8-5 Jai Malhar 8-3 On and On 7-13 Spanish Girl 7-8 Robin Adair 7-8 Panther's Pride 7-8.

THE DECEMBER PLATE—1 Mile: Night Ops 9-4 Press On 9-1 Imperial Majesty 8-6 Fleet Wings 8-4 Dolly 8-2 Sonata 8-2 Camlin 7-13.

THE MADRAS CUP—6 Furs: Gipsy Queen 9-4 Night Frolic 9-2 Persian Princess 9-0 Khushroo 8-13 Night Queen 8-11 Gay Abbess 8-11 Grace Darling 8-11 Maharukh 8-8 Singharh 8-8 Patricia 8-6 Win Again 8-5 Yankee Doodle 8-5 Kalyan 7-12 Moon Dust 7-9 Mahashivratri 7-7.

THE EGMORE PLATE—1 Mile: Blue Train 9-6 Pride d'Antibes 9-4 Double Chime 9-3 Shah Nawaz 8-9 Big Idea 8-7 Helvetia 8-6 Mighty Atom 8-2 King Cole 7-13 Pearl Prince 7-8 Willing Act 7-7 Lean Note 7-5 Begum Chitor 7-4 Flector 7-4 Windsor Lass 7-4.

THE GWALIOR PLATE—6 Furs.: Alcovita 9-4 Patakha 9-1 Topflight 8-8 Mr Rambler 8-7 Gipsy Lore 8-7 The Angel 8-2 Widad 8-2 Miss Prestige 7-13

LHASA IN THE DARK

No Definite Location Of Chinese Army

KALIMPONG, Dec. 2 (UPI): It is learnt that some new appointments have been made in the Tibetan Government Shazur and Khenjun Thuden Rabganu, two important personalities of Tibet have recently been appointed deputies to the Tibetan cabinet, "Kohag" No such post is said to have existed previously. These appointments are made possibly to fill the Cabinet vacancies, in case any cabinet Minister leaves Lhasa on important mission or joins Dalai Lama, when he comes down to India.

It is further learnt authoritatively that preparations are afoot for Dalai Lama's departure from Lhasa in any emergency.

Lhalli, Cabinet Minister in charge of railway operation on the eastern front, has sent a message, it is learnt, to the Lhasa Cabinet saying that Communists are advancing from two directions, off the main route towards Lhasa and no definite location of the present position of Chinese Communist army is known.

More Tibetan officials and big merchants are reported to be moving towards India. Arrangements are complete at Kalimpong to house the Dalai Lama here in case he comes. Informed circles definitely say that Gyayum Cheumm—the great mother of his holiness Dalai Lama—has already left for India and is expected to arrive at Kalimpong soon.

New Military Base In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Dec. 2 (PTI): A military base which will provide for defence anywhere in the Far East is already about half complete at Pasir Panjang in Singapore, said the army Engineer-in-Chief Major General A.D. Campbell in broadcast talk over Radio Malaya

In addition to the military base in Singapore, he said, the policy of the war office was to station a division of troops in Malaya.

AXE AT THE TOP

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (UPI): "We make bold to say that the lower staff may be expected to put up with retrenchment, if there is a corresponding reduction in the numbers of the additional, joint, deputy, and under secretaries of the Government with a simultaneous reduction in their pay scales, "thus says the latest issue of A.I.C.C. economic review in its leading article "the economy drive" while referring to the reduction in staff as one of the measures of Government's economy drive.

Socialists Sponsor Hunger March

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2. (PTI): The Socialists sponsored a hunger march of industrial workers and other citizens of Lucknow today as a protest against the one-chatak ration cut effected since the last fortnight.

Waving placards of "give us food or resign" and the flags of the Socialist Party, the workers demonstrated for about two hours in front of the Council House.

Workers wearing tattered clothes headed the march which included a mock funeral procession.

MALIK GREETS RED CHINA'S ENVOY

Upon the arrival of the Red China delegation to the U. N. at La Guardia airport, a happy Jacob Malik, Soviet Union delegate to the U. N. Security Council, shakes hands with General Wu Gani-chaan, who leads with delegation.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGAINST ATOM BOMB

Lake Success Reactions To Truman's Statement

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT Truman's statement on the conditions governing the use of the atom bomb in Korea came as a shock to most U.N. delegations, to none more so than to delegations from Asia, writes D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. staff correspondent.

Ever since the Korean war started on June 25, Asian delegations have supported the principle of collective resistance to aggression but have been fearful lest extension of hostilities to other regions in Asia might lead to atomic warfare.

The main reason for their fear, as some delegates said today, was that the United Nations could not muster sufficient manpower to fight land armies across the seas and that the United States, leader of the United Nations military operations, had once before used atom bombs in Asia in order to shorten the course of war.

A number of delegates agreed with President Truman that has analysis of the position regarding the use of the atom bomb did not "represent any change", but recalled that on July 27 when the United Nations forces were in danger of being cornered into the Pusan bridgehead by the advancing North Koreans President Truman had told reporters that he was not then considering the use of the atom bomb.

MRS. PANDIT SAYS "DON'T"

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, who is conducting in the Assembly the Indian case against South Africa, said here view on the use of the atom bomb was the same as before—"Don't".

"Any nation which, for reasons of prestige or from other individual considerations, uses the atom bomb whether in Asia or elsewhere would be destroying all the moral values built up through centuries of civilisation", she said.

The use of the atom bomb she added "would be against all human decencies", and would have the most catastrophic effects in Asia.

Mrs. Pandit said man had never before been deterred from fighting merely because the other fellow had more deadly weapons. She thought the same would be the case with the atom bomb, and its use would be a disaster for exceeding the defeat of its own purpose.

Another prominent Asian delegate, who played an important role in framing Allied strategy in the last world war, said that if after Hiroshima and Nagasaki the atom bomb was now used in Korea or China, its users would arouse against them the execration and hatred of 1,200 million Asian people.

TOO FEARFUL

General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, asked what would be the moral effect of the use of the atom bomb in Asia, said the question was "too fearful" to answer.

A leading Asian delegate said the manner in which the Security Council had delegated its responsibilities for military operations in Korea had been haphazard.

Giving one instance, he said that the October 7, resolution, whereby the United Nations General Assembly authorised General MacArthur's forces to remain in Korea "until international peace was restored", impliedly permitted the crossing of the 38th parallel but did not establish coordinating Security Council machinery to avoid future political and military complications.

SOVIET HAND

The general view was that in a United Nations war the atom bomb should not be used especially after the attempt made by the Soviet to brand its first user as a "war criminal", and that the General Assembly would never officially permit its use.

Help Assam

	Rs.		
Up to 17-11-50 Thro' the Prime Minister of	34,80,612	1	4
India	79,287	13	6
Assam	20,90	9	5
Bombay	13,931	8	9
Delhi	100	0	0
Hyderabad	2000	0	0
Madhya Bharat ..	0	8	0
Madras	477	0	0
Rajasthan	100	0	0
Trivancore-Cochin	12	0	0
Thailand ..	563	6	1
Uttar Pradesh	13,713	2	6
TOTAL	35,92,888	1	11

Nehru To Join Talks?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

The name of India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has been mentioned here as a possible participator in the Truman-Attlee talks along with those of the French Premier M. Pleven and the Canadian Premier Mr. Louis Saint Laurent.

But Mr. Michael McDermott, State Department spokesman, today refused to confirm or deny whether the leaders of any other country would attend the "big two" meeting. Questioned at his mid-day press conference on reports that leaders of other countries might attend the Washington meeting, Mr. McDermott replied: "I don't know. There are some telephone conversations going".

He promised an early announcement if there was any news development.

MACARTHUR NEVER ASKED FOR A-BOMB

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Douglas MacArthur in written replies to questions submitted by press correspondents said today that he had not asked for authority to use the atom bomb.

The General said he had not recommended or asked for authority to bomb north of the Yalu river.

Any decision of this nature belongs to higher authority than my own, he declared.

British Premier To Fly To Washington Today

ATTLEE-PLEVEN TALKS IN LONDON

Anglo-French Accord On Atom Bomb Issue

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

CHANCES of diplomatic escape route from the Korean impasse are not considered very bright. In their pl[illegible]d, American politicians are not likely to view any gesture to[illegible] with approval; yet hope is not abandoned that Truman-Attlee meeting may result in easing the tension. The French Prime Minister who arrived here today is anxious to join Washington talks, but so far has had no invitation.

Four conditions on which China may halt operations in Korea are believed to be as follows.

(1) U. S. must return to Yalta-Cairo agreements as the basis for the Japanese treaty.

(2) China's interest in Korea and Indo-China must be recognised.

(3) China's sovereignty over Formosa must be conceded and

(4) MacArthur must be removed from the Supreme Command of Allied Powers in Japan and must be replaced by a civilian high commission.

Russia Has 60 Atom Bombs

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—Russia has already built up a stockpile of sixty atom bombs. Four bombs are added to the pile every month.

The Soviet has developed two types of jet bombers. One has an estimated speed of 500 miles per hour and range of 1,500 miles for delivery of atom bombs.

The second jet bomber has a detachable rocket—monoplane extending the range of 4,000 miles. With this jet bomber it would be possible for Russia to attack targets in USA.

The Soviet scientists have developed a cosmic ray projector, capable of fusing metal parts of planes getting within fifteen miles of the Soviet Union. This would provide the Union with defence against atom bomb attacks.

The above information, revealed by Kent Hunter of the People, is believed to be known to the U.S. State Department.

Russia's three atom plans are widely dispersed. Her storage centres are located 450 feet underground in vaults blasted out of mountains. Traffic in and out of plants is by air transport. The defences of the plants include series of electric fences.

S. Saksena In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2. (PTI): Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, M.P., who was injured on the Indo-Nepal border on November 22, arrived here this morning. He has been admitted to hospital for treatment.

MAO'S ENVOY MEETS LIE

NEW YOR[illegible], 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Wu Hsih[illegible], leader of the Chinese Comm[illegible] delegation called on Mr. Trygv[illegible] United Nations Secretary-Gen[illegible] the new United Nations' bui[illegible]day.

The visit la[illegible] hour and a half. Afterwards [illegible] said they had discussed "[illegible]tters".

Two other [illegible]s of the Chinese delegation, [illegible]d Mr. Wu. Mr. Lie took the [illegible] the new building and sho[illegible]m the view of New York [illegible]e roof.

Pleven Too To Go To Washington?

PARIS, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The French Premier M. Rene Pleven, may accompany the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to Washington on Sunday, it was learned in usually well-inf[illegible]d quarters here, but no decisio[illegible]et been taken by M. Pleven [illegible]rench Cabinet.

Whethe[illegible]n goes with Mr. Attlee wi[illegible]e extent, depend on their talk[illegible]London today, it was stated.

ATTLEE'S [illegible]IME-TABLE IN [illegible]SHINGTON

WASHINGT[illegible], Dec. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Whi[illegible] House said today that President Tru[illegible]n and Mr. Attlee will confer on Tu[illegible]day.

Presidential [illegible]ecretary Charles G. Ross said [illegible] been told by the British E[illegible] that the Prime Minister [illegible]ing on Monday.

Mr. [illegible] spend Monday with [illegible]ks, the Ambassa[illegible] British officials, alt[illegible] Mr. Truman on Tuesday.

Mr. Ross said he understood Mr. Attlee would be accompanied to Washington by about 10 people but Tuesday's meeting would be confined to the President, the Prime Minister and their aides.

There were no plans for representatives of other Governments to attend, he added.

NOTHING SPECIAL FROM MOSCOW

BERLIN, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter). Mr. David Kelly, the British Ambassador in Moscow, said in Berlin today on his way to London that he was not bringing any special Soviet proposals.

The Ambassador is expected to reach London later today.

ANGLO-FRENCH PARLEYS

LONDON, December 2 (PTI-Reuter): The Prime Ministers of France and Britain met here for ninety minutes today to discuss what British Premier Clement Attlee will say to President Truman when he flies to Washington tomorrow night.

After a break for lunch the discussions began again.

M. Rene Pleven, the French Premier, flew here this morning with his Foreign Minister, M Robert Schuman, in an attempt to allay British and French policies on the international crisis before Mr. Attlee leaves for America. The main subjects included German rearmament and the economic difficulties being caused by America's stockpiling of strategic raw materials.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Foreign Office experts on economics and the Far East attended the talks.

ANOTHER DISCORD

As the Prime Ministers met, another conference with vital bearings on their discussion was running into difficulties on the question of a European Army.

The Atlantic Pact Deputies Council failed to reconcile completely the French proposal for such an army and the British view that there must be no delay in shaping an integrated Atlantic Pact force.

The position was being put to M. Pleven and Mr. Attlee and it seemed likely that they would call in Mr. Charles Spofford, United States Chairman of the Deputies' Council.

BUFFER ZONE

The crisis in Korea was discussed at length by the Prime Minister and the French Premier, it is believed, supported strongly the idea that Mr. Atlee in his Washington talks should press for the establishment of a "buffer zone" south of the Chinese border.

Mr. Attlee will take off for Washington tomorrow night.

It was definitely decided today that Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff will go with him.

But he is also taking three of the Government's chief economic experts—which indicates that military affairs will be no means dominate the Washington talks.

FULL ACCORD

Talks were today between the Prime Minister and Foreign Ministers of France and Britain established "a general identity of view" on the present international situation, a statement issued afterwards said.

The Communique said—"M Rene Pleven and M. Robert Schuman had an exchange of views in London today with Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin.

"The conversations were full and frank and established a general identity of view on the objectives of the two Governments in the present international situation.

"It was agreed that the two Governments would continue to maintain the closest contacts".

Attlee To Visit Ottawa

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter). Prime Minister Clement Attlee will definitely visit Ottawa on his way home from talks with President Truman in Washington, it was announced today.

The timing of his visit to Mr Louis Saint Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister, will depend on how long the Washington talks last.

Mr. Attlee will leave London by plane at 21-30 hrs (GMT) tomorrow (Sunday) (30-00 IST Day after tomorrow).

Restrictions on telegrams to Venezuela have now been removed.

THE PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED

The Supplementary Food Exhibition, organised by the Women's Food Council, was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad on Friday afternoon at New Delhi.

Photo shows: Rajendra Prasad inspecting the dishes from non-cereals at the Exhibition.

UNITED NATIONS' CALL TO SOUTH AFRICA

Suspend Group Areas Act Till R.T.C. With India & Pakistan

FLUSHING MEADOW, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE General Assembly today approved a recommendation that South Africa suspend the Group Areas Act pending the holding of a Round Table Conference between South Africa, India and Pakistan.

The recommendation was approved by 35 votes to 13 with 12 abstentions.

The entire resolution was approved by 33 votes to six, with 21 abstentions.

This recommended that the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa should first proceed with holding of a Round Table Conference to settle the question of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

The resolution further recommended that the Governments concerned should refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of their negotiations, in particular the implementation of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, pending the conclusion of such negotiations

Countries which voted for the resolution were: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland India, Indonesian, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, United States Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TO MEET MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

Gen. Collins, American Army Chief of Staff, is on his way to the Far East by air to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur about the situation in Korea.

Announcing this today an Army spokesman said Gen. Collins left Washington last night.

He was accompanied by the Director of Intelligence for Air Force and a representative of the Navy.

TITO'S ENEMY NO. 1 SET FREE

BELGRADE, December 2 (PTI-Reuter): M. Streten Zuyevic, Marshal Tito's former Enemy No. 1, who the Cominform had said was dead, appeared in person before foreign pressmen here last evening.

The 52-year-old former Minister of Finance was arrested in May, 1948 for subversive activities on behalf of Russia.

The news of his release from prison after recantation caused a sensation in Belgrade a week ago.

Referring to the Cominform reports that he had been tortured in prison, M. Zuyevic said: "Treatment was very good."

They Part From United Socialists

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2: Prof. K. T. Shan, M.P. representing the United Trade Union Congress and three others on behalf of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India have withdrawn their membership from the United Socialist Organisation of India.

In a joint statement, the three members of the R C P I said their withdrawal had been necessitated by the U S O I President Mr. Mohan Singh's "active association with an arch-capitalist".

The three members are Messrs Purnanand Dasgupta, Shudhir Das Gupta and S. N. Tagore.

Refugees Clash With Police

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2: Seven policemen were injured in a clash with a crowd of refugees in Tollygunge area, southern suburb of Calcutta, this morning.

The police fired one round to disperse the crowd, but no one was injured as a result of the firing.

SINGAPORE, December 2 (PTI-Reuter): Terrorist attacked two police vehicles in Kedah state today killing a European police officer and a police constable driver and wounding eight other constables.

One vehicle was bured out.

A-Bomb As Guided Missile

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That the Atom Bomb could be used as a guided missile was revealed for the first time by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, the eminent Indian scientist, who told a reporter of this paper that the atom bomb need not necessarily be carried to enemy territory.

The question was put to Dr. Bhabha at a press conference by our reporter and Dr. Bhabha gave the reply only after he paused for a while and thought over the question.

The question: "Could the atom bomb be used as a guided missile

Answer: (after careful thought) Yes, it could be.

Dr. Bhabha was then asked whether Russia had the secrets of the manufacture of atom bomb. He replied that President Truman has stated publicly that Russia possessed the bomb.

From Dr. Bhabha's revelation it could be inferred that whichever nation or nations possessed the secrets of using the atom bomb as a guided missile could wreak great havoc upon its enemy, in case a third world war were to break out.

RHEE MUM ON RAU'S MOVE

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

The South Korean President Syngman Rhee declared today in a special message to the Korean people there was "no question" that the objective of the Chinese Communist armies in Korea was the "destruction of all United Nations forces".

"The enemy is in enormous strength and we must expect more severe battles," he said.

"Do not be troubled, do not be afraid, let every man and woman vow never to rest until every member of the Communist armies, whether Korean or Chinese, or any others, shall either be dead or prisoner or driven from our land."

NO COMPROMISE

An authoritative source close to President Rhee told PTI-Reuter today that Korea would "resolutely oppose" any compromise with Communist China, which would cede any part of North Korea.

The President himself declined to comment immediately on the renewed hope that a political settlement might be achieved as the result of talks between India's Sir Benegal N. Rau, and the Chinese Communist delegates at Lake Success.

Dr. Sitaram Entertained

BOMBAY, Dec. 2 (UPI): Dr. Sitaram, who relinquished his post a India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, was entertained a luncheon by Shri Nanik G. Motwani, General Secretary, Sind Hindu Seva Samiti at the west end hotel today.

Dr. Sitaram is leaving for Delhi to meet the Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet.

He will return to Bombay on December 10.

RAJKOT, Dec. 2 (PTI): Mr. U. N. Dhebar Chief Minister Saurashtra has appealed to the people of Saurashtra to make liberal contributions on flag day and thus express their gratitude to the forces.

Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Dies Of Heart Attack

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2. (UPI).

RAI Bahadur Chuni Lal, President of the Indian Motion Picture Association and prominent film producer, died tonight in a New Delhi cinema.

The cause of his death is stated to be sudden heart attack.

(According to a report in Bombay received from New Delhi, Rai Bahadur Chunilal was present at the 'preview' of 'Sargam' when he collapsed of heart sizure. The late Rai Bahadur was connected with the late Himanau Rai and Devika Rani in the Bombay Talkies for nearly a decade. He subsequently founded "Filmistan" of which he was the Chairman of the board of directors. In his death the film industry loses one of its pioneers and a towering personality.

Jai Prakash Threatens Postal Strike

AMBALA, Dec. 2 (UPI): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, President of the All India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, disclosed here this evening that the negotiations with the Government for the acceptance of the postal workers' demands had reached an advanced stage.

Should the Government refuse to fulfil the demands of the workers, said he, "we will have no choice but to resort to a strike."

Mr. Narain was speaking at a postal workers' meeting.

K. M. T. COMPLAINT AGAINST RUSSIA

UNGA Asks Little Assembly To Continue Inquiry

FLUSHING MEADOW, December 1, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly tonight instructed the "Little Assembly" to continue to inquire into a complaint by Nationalist China against Russia.

The Assembly approved, by 35 votes to 17 with seven abstentions a resolution dealing with Nationalist China's complaint of threats from Russia to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East.

Another resolution drew the attention of all states to the necessity of complying faithfully with the previous Assembly recommendation to promote the stability of international relations in the Far East.

The vote was 39 to six, with 14 abstentions.

HELP KOREA

The Assembly, by a vote of 51 to nil with five abstentions, established the United Nations Korean Re-construction Agency. This will operate under an Agent-General who will be responsible to the Assembly for relief and rehabilitation.

The resolution asked all governments' specialised agencies, and non-governmental organisations, to continue to help the Korean people until UNKRA was set up.

It also invited non-members of the United Nations to help finance the programme of relief and rehabilitation.

The Assembly adjourned until tomorrow.

Red Move To Unseat KMT Man Fails

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 1, (PTI-Reuter): A Soviet move to unseat the Chinese Nationalist delegate was defeated today by 15-Member United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The vote was nine to five against the Soviet proposal to invite a representative of the Chinese Peoples Republic in place of the Nationalist delegate.

India, Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia and Britain voted for the resolution. Canada, the United States, China, Egypt, France Persia, Meexico, Peru and Turkey voted against. The Netherlands abstained.

The Commission elected as its new Chairman Mr. A. N. Satyanathan, of India.

Aid To Korean People: Chinese Move

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Communist China's Democratic Association for National Reconstruction has drawn up a plan to render aid to the Korean people and to assist in "the struggle against American aggression", the official Soviet agency, Tass, reported from Peking today.

Indian Elephant For Berlin Zoo

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has conveyed his thanks to the Raja of Kollengode for his offer of a baby elephant to be given away as gift to some foreign country.

The elephant may, most probably, be presented to the Berlin zoo.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

TEN BURNT TO DEATH

Tragedy For Christmas Shoppers

HALIFAX (Novascotia), Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Ten Christmas shoppers and clerks were burnt to death in a department store here yesterday, while a sixteen-year-old boy led six others to safety over the roof.

At one time thirty people were trapped in the third floor toy fair, six of them followed the boy to an escape ladder when flames cut off the main door.

After an unexplained explosion the fire burned out the four-storey building, Kay's Stores.

The fire started when a window dresser put the finishing to an electrical Christmas greeting.

Gang Of Dacoits Arrested

POONA, (H.S.): The police arrested near Poona a notorious gang of dacoits—Uda Bhira Marwadi and his 13 associates—who had played a havoc in Madhya Bharat during the last month.

This armed band of robbers, it is stated, had proved a match for the Madhya Bharat Police, among whom one Sub-Inspector and two constables had fallen victim to the bullets of the dacoits.

INADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY

POONA, Dec. 2 (H.S.): Various complaints regarding inadequate supply of foodgrains have been received, it is learnt, by the Collector from the adjoining villages. The stocks of the foodgrains godowns in sme parts of the District are depleted, it is stated and the residents of Takali Hani could not be supplied with rations for the last two weeks, according to the reports published in a local daily paper.

ARMS HAUL IN N. W. F.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

According to a report received here from Peshawar, a big arms haul was made by the Frontier Police near Jaganath Maira in Marden district when they captured three camels, fully laden with various arms and ammunition.

It is said, these camels were on their way to the Waziristan area for the organisers of Pooktoonistan movement.

Captured stock included 39 rifles, shot guns and pistols, some spring of M.H. Rifles, about 3,000 cartridges and one cartridge-filling machine. Two Pathans, incharge of these camels, were taken into custody.

Congressman Resigns In Protest

BARODA, Dec. 2 (PTI): Mr. Chimanlal Desai, Dabholwala, a prominent local Congressman has resigned his position in all Government sponsored public bodies and organisations, to protest against the Bombay Government's "indifference to appeals from the District Congress Committee calling for the withdrawal of control on subsidiary foodgrains known as kodhra, kodhri and Bawata".

RAMANUJA IYENGAR FELICITATED

Diamond Jubilee Concert

"THE need for a spacious and commodious music hall for Bombay cannot be overemphasised. It should not only enrich concerts with up-to-date acoustics but should also provide accommodation for all musicians and artistes visiting Bombay. So I wholeheartedly endorse the move of Shanmukhananda Fine Art Society in this direction and appeal to Bombay music-lovers to support its benefit concert series", said Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar in reply to the felicitations extended to him on his sixtieth birthday by Mr. Ramanujam on behalf of the Society at the Podar College Hall on Saturday evening.

A packed house listened to the recital of this veteran musician for over four hours. Iyengar drew freely from his big repertoire, though Dikshatar's compositions predominated. His Majestic sweeps in Panthuvarali, charming curvatures in Anandabhairavi, topnotch reaches in Kamboji, lilting touches in Sankarabaranam with fourtuned "Pallavi" interspersed with a vast array of 'swaras' and shuttle 'tans' formed the crescendo of high artistry, repeatedly encored by the house.

Vidwan Chowdiah showed some rare feats on his double-string violin and was accompanist par excellence. His string work in the 'low' lent a charm to the emotional appeal.

Mridangam Mani regaled the fans with 'Gath' of a high order. The vast variety of strokes with liquid tonal shades building up the 'gath' looked an architecture in symphony.

More than solo displays, it was the team work of the "Trimurtis" that made the concert the success it was. The Society presented Iyengar with a silver plate as a memento of his Diamond Jubilee concert. The party is giving the final performance today under the auspices of the S.I. Sangeet Sabha.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL FOR MAHATMA

House Where He Stayed On Return From S. Africa

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2 (PTI): A plan for preserving a Gandhi memorial in the private residence where Mahatma Gandhi stayed for two years at Kochrab in Ahmedabad on his return from South Africa in 1915, is being prepared by the Government of Bombay.

A committee, with the Collector as chairman, has been appointed for the purpose.

The committee proposed to acquire the building, and preserve it as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

In this building Mahatma Gandhi devoted himself to "silent study and observation" before launching his nationwide Satyagrah struggle and practised hand-grinding of corn before preaching his gospel of spinning yarn.

This is the second memorial of Mahatma Gandhi to be preserved in Ahmedabad, the first being the Sabarmati Ashram where Mahatma Gandhi shifted from the residence at Kochrab.

Sidhwa On U. N. Action In Korea

AUCKLAND, Dec. 1.

"India cannot support the United Nations drive to the Manchurian border", declared Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Secretary of the Indian Congress Parliamentary Party, before leaving here by air today for India.

India supported the defensive action of the United Nations forces in Korea until they reached the Thirty eighth Parallel.

He declared that if at that stage north and South Koreans had been brought around a conference table today's danger to world peace could have been avoided.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 2 (UPI): Dr. G. S. Melkote, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress Hyderabad Branch, has today completed his fifth day of his fast. He lost seventeen pounds in weight.

HARRY WAS READY TO MEET JOE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman considered crossing the ocean for a showdown meeting with Marshall Stalin on learning of the mass Chinese advance in Korea, the American newspaper columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsopp said today.

The Alsopps said the President's first reaction to the news of the Communist assault on the United Nations lines this week was to propose going to meet Stalin to offer him a choice between peace and war.

Mr. Truman's advisers urged him not to go ahead with the proposal, they said.

PEACE OFFER

This reported proposal, which is compatible with the President's desire for "peace without appeasement', may explain British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's decision to fly to Washington at only 48 hours notice, political observers here believe.

If Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee decided on an appeal to Marshall Stalin to meet the French Prime Minister: M. Rene Peleven, and themselves somewhere in Europe or Asia, the meeting of representatives of the Western powers in Paris next week would offer an opportunity for drafting the form of approach.

Such an offer could take the form of a reply to last month's Soviet proposal for a "Big Four" meeting to discuss German disarmament.

NEED FOR A 'BIG POWER' PACT

Radhakrishnan's Call

MADRAS, Dec. 2 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, India's Ambassador to Russia, said here today that there should be "a big power agreement" to solve the problem the world was facing today and avoid a war.

"If there is not, it is a failure of man," he said.

Dr. Radhakrishnan who arrived here this morning by plane from Bombay, told the pressmen that his visit was for "purely routine consultations" with the Government of India and had no bearing on any particular international problem.

He will be proceeding to Delhi next week.

Demonstration Against Atom-Bomb

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Bombay, (Red Flag) a procession will be taken out on 3rd Dec. 1950, at 3 p.m. to demonstrate and express the protest on behalf of the Working Class and the people of Bombay against the threat given by President Truman of using the Atom Bomb in the Korean War.

Mirajkar Against Atom Bomb

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President of the Communist-dominated All-India Trade Union Congress, commenting on President Truman's statement here today said the Indian Government must take up a definite position on the side of "the peace-loving peoples of the world", and must unequivocally oppose the use of the atom bomb in Korea.

Congress Executive To Meet On Dec. 4

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2. (PTI): The Congress Working Committee will meet here on December 4 to discuss the situation arising from the formation of the Congress Democratic Front as a group inside the Congress, it is learnt.

The issue will be discussed on the basis of a statement sent to the Congress President by Acharya Kripalani, Leader of the Congress Democratic Front.

Obscene Literature

POONA, (H.S.): The local police arrested Shri C. H. Roy and Shri Minaram, under the Obsene Literature Act and in the course of the search of their residence seized volumes of obscene literature.

Housewives On War Path

POONA CONFERENCE AGAINST CONTROLS?

POONA, Dec. 2, (PTI). A HOUSEWIVES' Conference—claimed to be the first of its kind in India by the organisers—held here today, complained against the working of controls, the general economic and food policy of Government, which, it said, had made the life of an already overworked housewife more complex and difficult.

About 100 delegates from Indore Baroda, Bombay, Thana, Sholapur and Poona attended the conference which was presided over by Mrs. Annapurnabai Bhandarkar.

Mrs. Shanta Mukerji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the conference was non-party and non-political in character and was convened to organised housewives to tackle effectively their day-to-day difficulties.

Mrs. Bhandarkar regretted that the All-India Women's Conference had failed to take lead in solving the problems of housewives and to attract to its ranks women from the peasantry and the working classes. A look at the history of women's struggle in foreign countries, she said, would show that the women there had improved their lot by making common cause with the peasant and working class movements.

Mrs. Geeta Sane, a well known Marathi writer, said that the women in India had not yet awakened to the need for developing an independent outlook and approach to problems confronting them. Their opinions, even on subjects vitally affecting them, were determined more in consideration of the views of their men, she said.

Mishra On 'Red' Tactics On Food Front

NAGPUR, Dec. 2, (PTI).

Pandit D. P. Mishra Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh, declared here today that Government had "reliable information" that the Communists had decided to exploit fully the difficult food situation for their plan "of creating complete chaos in the country."

Pandit Mishra, who was speaking at a press conference, said the Communist plans included "whipping up agitation creating panic through rumour mongering and otherwise, so-called unearthing and seizure of stocks of foodgrains through the agency of volunteers and guerilla squad, and in the last resort, armed opposition to procurement by Government"

They also proposed to enlist co-operation of other left-wing parties so far as they would go with them, he added.

The Home Minister warned that government would not tolerate any such activity.

Stop Press

WHEN ATTLEE MEETS TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The American State Department said today that President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee of Britain would confer for two days next week.

Mr. Attlee's talks with President Truman would begin on Tuesday before or after a luncheon, which the President will give for him that day.

The conversations would continue on Wednesday and could go beyond that date.

Mr. Attlee's departure date is uncertain. He will go home by way of Canada.

PRELATES JAILED

PRAGUE, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter). The Prague state court today sentenced Jan Opasek to life imprisonment and eight other Roman Catholic prelates to prison terms totalling 150 years for high treason and espionage.

LATEST FROM TIBET

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Communist China today announced that "People's Liberation Army" forces had captured on November 12 Lolungchung (Lho Dzong), 62 miles southwest of the fortress town of Chamdo, and taken prisoners, Chapathitun, described as commander of the seventh Tibetan regiment, and 31 officers and men.

AMERICAN TROOPS COUNTER-ATTACK

Drive Five Miles Towards Songchon

TOKYO, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter): Troops of the American First Cavalry Division today counter-attacked the Communists on the right flank of the Eighth's defence line in north-west Korea.

Latest reports said they had driven four to five miles towards Songchon, thirty miles north-east of Pyongyang, the former North Korean capital.

The same reports said the cavalrymen, fighting as infantry, were in contact with the Communists one mile south of Songchon.

United Nations forces evacuated Songchon during the night but were later ordered to reoccupy it.

Other reports said Communist forces were concentrating to the north-east of Yangdok about 60 miles east of Pyongyang. They were reported moving towards the east coast port of Wonsan, 20 miles away, thereby threatening to cut off all the United Nations troops in the north-east.

Trapped American troops began a fighting withdrawal from the icebound Chosin reservoir area in north-west Korea today under an umbrella of American Army and Navy planes.

At the same time a new Chinese Army of 40,000 men threatened the right flank of the main United Nations forces in the north-west of the peninsula.

QUITTING PYOGYONG?

TOKYO, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter): A usually well-informed source said tonight it was possible that the Eighth Army administrative headquarters—which were informally based well behind the front line—were moving south from Pyongyong to adjust themselves to the recent Chongchon river retreat.

But there was no information available here to confirm reports that United States evacuation of the former Communist capital had already begun.

SPLIT COMMAND TO BLAME

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter. United Nations military commanders faced tonight the very real danger that the military situation in North Korea was rapidly becoming untenable.

Military observers, summing up the position, listed these main factors:

The United Nations army of about 150,000 men was overwhelmingly outnumbered by at least 250,000 Chinese and North Korean Communists.

The commands of the ground forces had been split by the Communist wedge down the centre of the Korean peninsula.

This is how the "Split Command System" works in operation in Korea. Zones of responsibility of these commands had been determined by a crayon mark from north to south, which roughly split the map of North Korea into two equal parts.

To the west of this line operated Lt.-Gen. Walton H. Walker's Eighth Army, and to the right Maj.-Gen. Edward Almonds' Tenth Corps.

Both men were responsible directly to Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo. Neither had any authority over operations on the other side of the crayon mark.

The Communists, apparently aware of this arrangement, swept into the Tenth Corps area to outflank the Eighth Army.

MYSTERY PLANES

TOKYO, Dec. 2.

Unidentified aircraft dropped eight bombs behind the United Nations' defence line in north-west Korea early today, it was announced in Tokyo. No damage was done.

NEARER SAIGON

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Strong Vietminh elements, supported by mortars and machineguns, attacked a defence post three and a half miles north-east of Saigon yesterday.

Announcing this today a French Army spokes said the attack was repelled with naval aid.

He said that another post, seven miles south-east of Cantho, 80 miles south-west of Saigon, also repelled an attack.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Previous closing	42.50
Today's opening	42.50
Difference	Nil
Today's closing	42.10
Difference	—40

MORE HOUSES FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Standing Finance Committee Approves Essential Projects

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

THE Standing Finance Committee meeting today, at New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, approved of several essential items of expenditure for the current year.

The items approved included expansion of seating accommodation in both Houses of Parliament to provide for the larger number of members who will be returned after the coming elections and increase in residential accommodation for the Members of Parliament in New Delhi.

Construction of a stone-pitched embankment on the river Jumna with a view to providing uninterrupted water supply to Delhi Power House, financial assistance to Cutch on accounts of the recent devastating floods in that area, apening of 300 primary village schools in the Vindhya Pradesh are some of the other items of expenditure approved.

NEW PARLIAMENT AFTER ELECTIONS

The Committee approved of an expenditure of Rs. 10,50,437 for undertaking essential construction work inside both the Houses of the Parliament to meet the increased requirements of the larger number of members to be returned after the coming elections. Increase in seating accommodation and improvement of the sound system and air-conditioning arrangements are proposed to be undertaken.

The present two Chambers of the Parliament House, for the old Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, were originally constructed to accommodate 276 and 86 members, respectively. After the election, accommodation will be required for 446 members in the House of Representatives and 240 in the Council of State.

Increase in residential accommodation for the larger number of Members of Parliament under the new Constitution is also contemplated and an expenditure of Rs. 32,82,000 for building 150 additional houses in New Delhi has been approved.

JUMNA EMBANKMENT

The Committee has approved of an initial expenditure of Rs. 9,73,900 for building the Jumna embankment, which when complete will save recurring expenditure on construction of temperary bunds on the river.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 12 laks to Cutch, a Centrally administered area, has been approved by the Committee.

Opening of 300 primary schools in the Vindhya Pradesh has been approved by the Committee and a sum of Rs. 1,88,400 has been earmarked for the purpose this year. A recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 2,07,600 for the maintenance of these schools has also been approved. Vindhya Pradesh became a Centrally administered area from January this year.

BULGARIAN THREAT TO GREECE

U. N. Assembly On Balkan Committee Report

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly approved last night its Balkans Committee's report stating that Greek independence and territorial integrity were still threatened, chiefly from Bulgaria.

The Committee said that while the threat had changed in characer since the defeat of Communist guerillas, "it still exists and is centred chiefly in Bulgaria".

The Assembly voted to extend the life of the special Committee until the Sixth Assembly session due to open next September.

Rubber Famine Sequel

BUENOS AIRES Dec. 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Argentine Government decided today to introduce rationing of motor tyres to counter a rubber famine here.

Any one buying a new tyre will have to produce an old one, the Minister of Industry announced.

FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIA

Saravane Amends His Resolution

PARIS, Dec. 2. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Lambert Saravane, the French Indian deputy, stated last night that he had amended the motion which he has tabled in the French National Assembly calling for transfer to the Indian Union of the four French Indian settlements of Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanaon and Karikal.

Whereas originally he had not proposed a referendum of the population of the areas considering that it might stir up ill-feeling between Indian and French residents, his attention had now been drawn to the fact that Article 27 of the French constitution required that "any cession of territory must have the approval of the population."

He had accordingly added a phrase calling for a referendum after a treaty had been drawn up.

In French Parliamentary circles it was felt that Mr. Saravane's resolution would nevertheless probably meet with strong opposition, cheifly because he proposed the adoption of a Treaty of Transfer first and the holding of a referendum to approve it afterwards, while french opinion tended towards holding a referendum first to see if a treaty was called for.

A party of 200 Muslims from Pakistan will visit the shrine of Hazrat Makhdoom Ali Uddin Ali Ahmad Sabir in Kalyar district of Uttar Pradesh from December 21 to 26, it was announced in Lahore.

INTERNATIONAL POLO PLAYER DEAD

General Chanda Singh Passes Away

PATIALA, Dec. 2. (PTI). The death occurred here today following a brief illness of General Chanda Singh, former international polo player at the age of 65. The deceased leaves a widow and five sons, including Brigadier Fateh Singh Dhillion.

General Chanda Singh was rated the best polo back in the world in his time and was A. D. C. to the late Maharaja of Patiala. He also remained a guardian to the present Maharaja of Patiala.

ENGLISH OPEN TABLE TENNIS

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Two surprises marked the quarter-finals of the English Open Table Tennis Championships men's singles which have had a strong international entry at Wembley this week.

Johnny Leach former champion was beaten by the French number 3. R. Roothoft after Leach had won the first two games. The Frenchman won in the end 22/24, 11/21, 21/13, 21/15, 21/14.

The other upset was provided by Brain Kennedy, a young Yorkshire now serving in the Royal Air Force, who beat the French champion Michell Hagwenawen 21/19, 22/20, 17/21, 21/18.

Aubrey Simons and a Chruich of France are the other semi-finalists and the draw has brought the two Englishmen and two Frenchmen into opposition so that an Anglo-French final is certain.

Doubles events have reached the final stage and tomorrow M. Reisman (United States) and Aubrey Simons (England) will oppose John Carrington and Johnny Leach in the men's event while the Middlesex twins, Diane and Rosalind Rowe oppose Mrs. Vera Thomas and Miss H. Elliott in the womens.

BOMBAY DYEING SHARES MOVE UP

Tata Steels Rule Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today with increased buying support. There was active demand for Cotton Mill shares which made a steady upward move. Steel shares also moved up but at higher level, the rise was checked by scattered selling. Traders are inclined to await November production of Steel and believe that it will be about 65,000 tons.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1822-12 and advanced at Rs. 1835 but reacted at Rs. 1830. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 353 and hardened at Rs. 355. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 31-6 and Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 22-6.

Bombay Dyeing shares moved up at Rs. 1027-8 while Kohinoor Mill shares were done at Rs. 345. Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 308. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 480.

Towards the close Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1031-4 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 343. Nagpurs were done at Rs. 263 and Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 279. Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 308. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 93-10. Closing tone was steady.

After the close of the market the market was depressed in unauthorised business and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1815.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	1031	4
Kohinoor Mills (6)	342	8
Swedeshi Mills (12-4)	308	0
Central India Mills (6)	262	8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	279	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	175	0
Indore (4)	120	4
Gokak (12)	252	0
Century Spinning (15)	271	4
India Bleaching (8)	180	0
Swan (20)	362	0
Finlay Mills (15)	289	0
Morarji (4-8)	185	0
Edward (15)	290	0
Meyer (6)	83	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	3 6
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	13	8
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	2	3
Madhusudan (16)	156	4
Podar (9)	138	12
Khatau (5)	190	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16)	354	8
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1830	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	135	8

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	176	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	475	0
Belapur (8-6-0)	292	0
Shivrajur (18)	50	4
Scindia Steam	15	9
Premier Construction (4)	124	8
Tata Chemical	13	15
Tata Oil (1)	43	0
Indian Iron (1)	31	6
Bengal Steel (6-10)	22	6
British India Corp. (09)	9	2 6
India Copper	3	0
Wimco (11)	253	2
Alcock (28-2)	345	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (4-8) X.D.	162	8
Andhra Valley (45) X.D.	1462	8
Tata Power (25)	1685	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (15)	61	0
Phoenix (6)	125	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3350	0
Kurla (78)	121	4
Colaba (6)	84	8
New City (11)	187	8
Minerva (12)	132	8
Bradbury	453	12
Bharucha	4	12
Bharat (2)	27	12
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	165	0
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12	8
Model Mills (12-8)	146	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	600	0
Bishnu Cotton	198	2
Standard (15)	240	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	27	4
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410	0
Tata Mills (4)	49	8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220	1
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	8
Berar	260	0
Victoria Mills	225	9

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (18)	115	10
Ahmedabad New XD	112	8
Surat Electric (5)	140	10
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	8	2
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	125	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	145	0
Jalgaon	10	10

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1990	0
Imperial Bank P (10)	490	0
Central Bank (10)	79	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	78	12
Bank of India (4)	177	0
Union (0-5)	6	1
Baroda (2-8)	127	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35	0
United Commercial (1-8)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (-14-9)	82	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4325	0
Empire (10)	615	0
New India (2)	66	8
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (1-10)	12	6
Ind. Mercantile	41	8
G I.C.	16	5
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	18	4
All India General	8	8

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14) XD	113	12

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steam (10)	248	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	153	12
Burma Petrol	1	9 3
Kemp and Co (30)	342	8
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	52	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	93	4
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	65	12
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	120	10
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	12
Indian Cement (1937)	21	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	66	0
Bombay Cycle	34	0
Jost Co.	76	0
Digvijay Cement	70	0

PREFERENCE

Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	145	0
Bengal Steel	116	4
Indian Iron	107	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1267	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1381	4
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	133	1
Bombay Steamer (6)	233	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	676	4
Laxmi	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	109	0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre Construction First	102	4
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	99	12
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	132	8
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (first)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

MILLS

Apollo 3/3/6
Bharat 27/12
B. Dyeing 1021/4, 19/6, 31/4
C. India 260, 64, 62/8
Finlay 286, 90, 89
Gokak 248/8, 52
I. U. Defd 2/3
„ Ord. 13/8
Indore 118/12,21/4
Kohinoor 343/8, 45/8, 42/8
New Great 173, 72, 75
New Union 25
Sassoon Silk 36
„ Cotton 27/4
Simplex 284, 82, 83, 78, 79
Swadeshi 306, 9/12, 8
Swan 362
Tata Mills 49/8

BANKS

Baroda 127/8
Central 78/12, 79/8
„ New 78/12
Imperial 1990
India 177
Ahmedabad 115/10
Andhra 1462/8 (ex Div)
Power 1685
New India 66/12, 66/8

STEELS

B. Steel 22/4, 22/6, 22/4, 22/5
I. Iron 31/5, 31/6, 31/5, 31/6/6, 31/4, 31/6
Tata Defd 1825, 22/8, 37/8, 30
„ Ord. 353, 55, 54/8
„ Ind Pref 135/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 335, 45
A.C.C 176, 75/12, 76/4, 75/4
Belapore 292, 94, 92
B.B. Old 475, 81/4
„ New 153/2, 53/12
„ Petrol 1/9, 1/9/3
B.I.C. 9/2/3, 9/2/6
I. Bleaching 175, 80
I. Copper 2/15, 3
P. Const. 124, 25, 24/8
Shivrajpur 50, 50/8, 50/4
Tata Chem. 13/14, 13/15
„ 43, 42/8, 43
Wimco 251/4, 53/2

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 66

N.Y. Stock Exchange Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The stock market closed firm today finishing around the days best of gains of mostly one dollar or more. At the opening the advance was limited mostly to reactions and trading was rather featureless. Buyers were trading cautiously awaiting further developments in Korea, Washington and Lake Success, motors steels oils farm implements, chemicals, rails, metals and department stores were among the stocks featuring in the modest rise.

Confidence grew during the afternoon and prices made some further recovery mostly up to one dollar of more.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec 2

120 Ready Japan	..	7	6 0
150 Ready Japan	..	7	6 0
120 Ready Italy	..	6	10 0
150 Ready Italy	..	6	8 0
150 D. Box. January	....		1276
150 D. Box. Feb.	....		1270

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

Dec 2.26 March 2.31-3/8 May 2.30-1/2 May 2.24-78.

Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	98	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	79	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	106	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	11
New Victoria Mills	2	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0
Phalton (8)	130	8
Gold Mohor (20)	315	0
New Kaisari Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	115	0
Ajam Shahi	110	0
Air Services	4	0
Air India Tata	63	0
Hind Motor	6	1
Walchand Motor	51	0
India Steam	7	7
Tata Locomotive	96	0
Killick Industries X. D.	129	8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The local Bullion market was quiet today under scattered selling. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 183 and declined at Rs. 182-10 on moderate long liquidation but rallied at Rs. 182-14 under small buying support. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 183-10 and Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 182-10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109 and after declining at Rs. 108-12 steadied at Rs. 108-14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109 and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 75-4.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	.....	182	14 0
Forward	.....	182	12 0
Ready Gold	.....	109	3 0
Forward	.....	109	1 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec 2

The local produce market was very steady with a further rise in ground nuts. Quotations were as under

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	....	44	2 0
December	.....	44	0 0
Madras ready	.....	43	12 0
January	.....	43	4 0
Bold December	.....	43	12 0
Bold January	.....	43	0 0
Bold Feb/March	.....	43	7 0
Ready Mills Oil	.....	24	4 0
Upcountry Receipts	....	23	6 0
November	.....	23	6 0
December	.....	23	1 0

LINSEED

Ready	.....	41	4 0
December	.....	41	4 0
February March	.....	40	14 0
March April	.....	40	2 0
Satna Spot	.....	40	6 0

CASTORSEEDS

Madras Ready	.....	39	8 0
December	.....	39	8 0
February March	.....	38	0 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

2-1/2% 1954	.....	98	13 0
2-1/2% 1955	.....	99	9 0
2-1/2% 1961	.....	96	8 0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	98	12 0
2-3/4% 1962	.....	98	8 0
3% 1970	.....	95	0 0
3% 1986 Con.	.....	93	14 0
3% 1951/54	.....	101	2 0
3% 1953/55	.....	101	8 0
3% 1957	.....	100	15 0
3% 1959/61	.....	100	1 0
3% 1963/65	.....	98	15 0
3% 1964	.....	98	15 0
3% -966/68	.....	97	10 0
3% 1070/7/	.....	97	15 0
3-1/2% 1954/59	.....	103	15 0
4% 1960/70	.....	109	0 0
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	.....	109	5 0
4% 1958/68	.....	112	4 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	.....	99	2 0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	99	4 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	.....	96	12 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96	12 0
3% Bombay 1955	.....	100	8 0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100	4 0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101	8 0
3% Madras 1952/53	....	100	6 0
3% U.P. 1952	....	100	8 0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100	8 0
3% N.W.F. 1952	.....	100	0 0
3% U.P 1961/66	.....	99	2 0

MUNICIPAL

3-1/4% 1977	.....	98	12 0
4% B.P.I.	.....	109	4 0
4% B. Municipality	....	109	0 0
5% B. Municipality	....	113	0 0
5% B. Municipality 1954	..	112	0 0

New York Cotton

NEW YORK December 1.

	York Cotton	Orlands Cotton
December	42.65	42.31
March	42.50	42.31
May	41.83	41.72
July	41.29	41.15
Middling spot	43.60	42.45

March highest 42.50 at 1458 Lowest 42.21 at 11.32 hrs.

Alexandra Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 1.

KARNAK	ASHMOUNI
Jan. 123.00+75	Dec. 113.75+25
Mar. 126.15+175	Feb. 119.40+50
May 128.75+185	Apr. 121.80+150
Jul. 127.35+195	Jun. 122.10+125

Mixed Business On Brussels Exchange

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.

Conditions were mixed today with losses outweighing advances. Electricities and fair number of collieries finished higher but these gains were offset by losses elsewhere. Sentiment on the cash market appeared better than that on the Forward market.

The Singapore pepper market held steady with Black Lampong five dollars per picul higher at 560 and White Muntok 10 dearer at 945 dollars per picul. Twenty-five tons of black loose were traded at 555 dollars a picul.

Calcutta Market

Speculative Stocks Steady

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The market ruled steady with regard to the more speculative stocks. Jute and coals remained quiet but steady sugar shares on the other hand were in strong request at gradually advancing rates. Government securities continued weak.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVERNT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 93/11, three per cent loan 1970/75 97/10 s lot.

BANKS: United Bank of India 7/12.

COTTONS: Cawnpore textiles 9/12; Mahalaxmi 1/11.

COALS: Amalgamated 32/4 S O L, Bengal 524; Burrakur 13/7; Ghusick and Muslia 20/2, Sendra 19/1; Western Bengal 6/14.

JUTES: Agarpara 16/2, Barnagore 241 s lot; Fort Gloster 443; Howrah 34/13; India 180.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian iron and Steel 31/6; National Iron and Steel 4/13; Saran Eng. 9/4; Steel Corp. 22/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/14; Consolidated tin 1/11; Indian Copper 3; Karanpura Dev 18; Sone Valley Cement 6/12; Calcutta Electric 15/12; Calcutta Trams 19/4; Indian National Airways 2/9; Indian Wood Products 35/8 s lot; Martin Burn 16/8 S O lot; National Tobacco 18/13; Rohtas Industry 5/3; British Burma Petrol 1/8; Titaghur Paper 28; India General Navgn. 89/8; India Steamship 7/5.

SUGARS: Balrampur 5/10 s o lot; Belsund 5/14; Carew and Co. 9/8; Champaran 23/8; Darbhanga 10/3; Ryam 16; Samastipur 12/2 s lot; Buland 10/14 s o lot; Ramnugger Cane 15/3.

TEAS: Jutlibari 10.

Upward Trade In N. Y. Pepper

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

No relief in the recent upward movement of black pepper prices was noted today. Holders price ideas continued firm reflecting steadily expanding demand and continued firm Indian advices. Spot sold at from 154 to 156. December shipment 146 bid and 147 asked, December/January shipment 138 bid and 140 asked and January shipment 133 bid and 135 asked. Trade sources anticipate a continued firm market based on the fact that price response in Black Pepper so far to Far Eastern developments has been viewed as conservative particularly in relation to other imported commodities and the fact that the trade here has no important reserves.

Following are today's closing prices Spot 154 to 156; Old and new contracts December 160 asked, January 147, February 145 and March 135 all nominals. White spot 270 asked.

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September to 30th November '50	99817
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 30th Nov. 1950	162250
Same period last year	223077
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th November 1950	390552
Same time last year	387461

London Pepper Steady

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The black pepper market was steadier with sellers of White more reserved. Black Lampong December shipment 10sh. 6d. and White Muntok 17sh. 6d. shipping weights with White Sarwak 18sh. delivered weight asked per pound weight c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1,300 to 1,400 shillings according to position. December 1,165, January 1,125 per cwt. c.i.f. U.K.

STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 1.

2-1/2% British Consols	71-1/8 exdiv.
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961	96-1/2
4% Funding Loan 1960/90 ..	106-5-8
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec 1, 1952	94-1/8
Chartered Bank	9-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	82
National Bank of India	33-1/4

Transactions on the London stock-exchange are officially placed at 7072.

It was rumoured that the Bank rate would be raised and there was some talk about export duty on cloth. It was also said that November production of steel was 64,500 tons. All these factors induced selling.

KRIPALANI PULLS UP K. V. RAO

NEW DELHI, December 2 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, leader of the Congress Democratic Front, in a statement commenting on the Congress General Secretary's views on the unconstitutionality of the front expressed a few days back says:

"I am surprised to read in the papers the pronouncement made by Sri Kala Venkata Rao about the constitutional position of the Congress Democratic Front and those who have joined it. The issue is before the Working Committee and it has been considering it, as the report goes, for the last two meetings. Evidently it is not as simple a matter constitutionally as the General Secretary seems to suppose.

"For him, therefore, not to wait for the decision of his Committee and deliver public judgment on an issue which involves the love, loyalty and membership of thousands of Congressmen, some of whom hold important positions in Governments and in the Congress, is a thing unheard of in the history of our organisation. It is a thing not done. Sri Kala Venkata Rao must remember that he is occupying an important position in the Indian National Congress, a position held before him by patriots whose names have already gone down in the history of our struggle for independence. Whatever personal views and predilections one may have, it is the duty of everybody to maintain the tradition and dignity of the office he holds.

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

From Dec. 3 To Dec. 10

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

In pursuance of its objectives of promoting universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for human rights and fundamental freedom, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the universal declaration of human rights on December 10, 1948.

The Government of India have requested all universities and State Governments to celebrate the Human Rights Week this year from December 3-10, by arranging solemn celebrations in schools and colleges and other appropriate functions. They have suggested a comprehensive plan of action for these celebration.

WALL STREET MARKET

American Tel and Telephone	151
Amerex Holding Co	44-1/4
Anaconda Copper	36-1/2
Chase National Bank	37-5/8
Firestone Tyre	76-3/8
General Electric	48
General Motors	46-1/2
Ingersol Rand	72
International Nickel	34-3/8
National City Bank	45-1/2
NY Central Railroad	16-5/8
Sinclair Oil	30-1/2
Secony Vaccum	24-1/8
Texas Co	78-1/2
Union Carbide	51-5/8
U S Smelting	58
U S Steel common	39-7/8
Western Union	43-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,870,00. Highest and Lowest U S Steel trading prices were 40 and 39-1/4 respt.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Consumers are apparently trying to reduce their inventories before the New Year and demand is therefore only fair. Today's turnover against approximated 150,000 ounces at unchanged 80 1/4 cents ounce. Although official confirmation is lacking, the trade believes that American metal company will get navy business for 250,000 ounces.

London Copra Inactive

LONDON, Dec. 1

Copra was inactive and easier. Straits/Dutch-East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight offered at £108 Philippines bulk nominally quoted at 255 dollars, Ceylon £108 1/2 all per ton cif, December/January shipment.

Cocoanut oil was steady. Straits in drums £157 reseller in bulk £151 Ceylon in drums £157 and in bulk £150 sellers December/January shipment. Palmoil Liberian £107 Palmoil Malayan £128, Rapeoil Chinese Semir fined £148 quoted all per ton cif.

"MALABAR PRINCESS" CASUALTIES

The names of the 40 passengers and 8 members of the crew who were on board Air India International Constellation "Malabar Princess" which crashed on Mont Blanc, in France, on November 3, 1950 have been ascertained to be as follows:—

PASSENGERS

1 Nooruddin, Calcutta; 2 Mohd. Edris, Chittagong; 3 Oziullah, Noakhali; 4 Fazal Ahamed, Chittagong; 5 Abdul Majid, Tipperah; 6 Omer Ali, Tipperah; 7 Untaz Mian, Noakhali; 8 Calloo, Feridpur; 9 Keramat Ali, Noakhali; 10 Wazidullah, Noakhali; 11 Sultan Ahamad, Noakhali; 12 Tofazal Barrick, Noakhali; 13 Bashrat Ali, Chittagong; 14 Jabaj Husain, Chittagong; 15 Said Ahamed, Chittagong; 16 Sh. Abdul Allee, Tipperah; 17 Akrome Allee, Tipperah; 18 Abdus Suttar, Tipperah; 19 Nuruzzaman, Chittagong; 20 Sh. Eshaque, Calcutta; 21 Raul Gochai, Puri; 22 Shamlall, Lucknow; 23 Mirban Ali, Sylhet; 24 Abdul Rosid, Chittagong; 25 Tofazal Ali, Sylhet; 26 Caltan Meah, Sylhet; 27 Tahirai, Sylhet; 28 Osman Ali, Sylhet; 29 Md. Lalloo, Sylhet; 30 Mozaffir Ali, Noakhali; 31 Komore Ali, Sylhet; 32 Anwar Ali, Noakhali; 33 Huckbul Allee, Sylhet; 34 Noor Mehd., Noakhali; 35 Entaz Ali, Sylhet; 36 Kobad Sk., Sylhet; 37 Serajul Huq, Noakhali; 38 Jadav Ali, Dacca; 39 Dalilur Rahaman, Noakhali and 40 Mohd. Yeaqub, Tipperah.

CREW

1 Sr. Captain A. R. Saint, Hoddesdon, U.K., 2 Captain V. Y. Korgaonkar, Thana; 3 Navigator S. P. Antia, Bombay; 4 Radio Officer P. J. Nazir, Bombay; 5 Flight Engineer P. C. Gomes, Saharanpur; 6 Flight Purser S. Ganesh, Namakkal; 7 Air Hostess Miss M. D. Grostrate, Poona and 8 Trg. Navigator B. R. Raghuram, Bombay.

The Government of India have expressed their profound sympathies to the bereaved families of the deceased passengers and members of the crew.

Despatch Of Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for British East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Madagascar and the Union of South Africa will be made from Bombay on December 7, 1950, by B.I.S.S. 'Karanja".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign up to 6 p.m. on December 6, 1950 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

FUTURE OF S-W AFRICA

Trusteeship Committee Discussions

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch delegate, Dr. M. W. J. A. Kernkamp, today appealed to the Trusteeship Committee for "wise negotiation" between the United Nations and South Africa.

Speaking in the resumed debate on the advisory opinion of the International Court on South-West Africa, he said that the court's opinion clearly established that there could be no unilateral action in solving the issue.

The United Nations could not impose on South Africa its will nor could South Africa act on its own towards South-West Africa.

Four resolutions were before the Committee. All endorsed the court's opinion.

Three recommended establishment of a commission or 'ad hoc' committee of ten to examine reports and petitions from South-West Africa.

The fourth suggested a committee should be appointed consisting of the President of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee and the Chairman of the "Little Assembly" to confer with South Africa on measures necessary to implement the advisory opinion.

Mr. C. Sucharitakul (Thailand) supported the establishment of a committee to confer with South Africa concerning measures necessary to implement the advisory opinion of the court.

The Labanese delegate said that the two resolutions standing in the names of India, Indonesia and the Philippines seemed to offer a logical and satisfactory way of settling the problem.

The Labonen could vote for either or both.

Each deals with the establishment of an 'ad hoc' committee to examine annual reports and petitions relating to South-West Africa and to present its observations to the General Assembly.

The committee adjourned until Saturday.

Civil Liberties In Punjab

AMBALA, Dec. 2.

The Punjab State Civil Liberties Conference, which concluded its deliberations here this afternoon, has set up a council to safeguard "the civil liberties of the citizens of India—more particularly those residing in the Punjab".

Mr. Bhimsen Sachar former Chief Minister of the Punjab, was elected its president and Pandit Hardata Sharma secretary.

A Nation Is Known By Its Press

(Continued from Page 12)

production he has a right to expect. It is by strengthening our language press and by improving its general standards, that we will be able to influence the mind of the masses and raise their standards. The importance of this should be all the more evident when efforts are being made to eliminate English as an official language and when we will soon call upon millions of citizens to go to the polls. I appeal to Government and leaders of the Press to join hands to help solve the difficulties of the Language Press, and to remove some of the handicaps and disabilities under which it is labouring.

GOVERNMENT HELP: "This is not the time or the occasion for me to refer to the commercial aspect of newspaper production. But I do feel that there are other steps Government can take to aid the Press. In some of the progressive democratic countries no customs duty is levied on newsprint and printing machinery. Special facilities for communication are provided to newspapers and to journalists to travel on duty. As the distribution of newspapers by air is becoming more popular, the airlines should carry newspapers at concession rates. We earnestly trust that Government will help us.

P.T.I.-REUTER: "You are all aware that for the last two years, by arrangement with Reuters, the Press Trust of India has been functioning under complete Indian control, both as a national and as an international news agency. I am sure all of us look forward to the day when the Press Trust of India will be in a position to turn a complete news-gathering machinery of its own in all countries of the world.

APPEAL

Concluding, Deshbandhu Gupta said: Before I close, let me once again repeat that an economically independent, impartial and vigilant press is the greatest backbone of modern democracy. While asking Government to help us in building such a press, we must not forget that the final responsibility for creating it for preserving its freedom and safeguarding its independence, and for building up its high traditions and conventions must fall on us.

"In making this appeal to fellow pressmen, I would also venture to ask our leaders and those in executive authority not too feel to sensitive to public criticism. They should, on the other hand, feel responsive to it when it is just. This is all the more necessary in a country where an effective Opposition does not exist today in the legislatures, and where the Press more than any other single party, has to perform the odious but nonetheless vital task of criticising the public and the administration.

"More than one foreign visitor to this country has paid tributes to the sense of fairness, impartiality and objectivity of the Indian Press.

"We of the Press therefore, who have built up a noble tradition by the part we played in the nation's struggle for freedom, and who are proud of the heritage left by stalwart journalist-patriots, should show by our deeds, that we are not only true to this heritage, but worthy of the great democracy of which they were the architects, and whose honour and glory we have to protect and uphold."

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PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

GOODS INVOICE BOOK MISSING

THE GOODS INVOICE BOOK (form No. BA-Com. 550) for Calcutta Goods bearing No. 853250 to 853299 is missing from the Paper Ticket Section of the Printing Superintendent's Office, E.I. Railway, Howrah.

The public are hereby notified to guard against the issue of Railway Receipts from this series in their business transactions.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER (9209)

Move To Eradicate Blackmarket

TAMILNAD CONGRESS APPOINTS BODY

MADRAS, Dec. 2 (PTI): The Tamilnad Congress Executive, meeting here today, appointed a three-man committee, to enquire into complaints of blackmarketing and violation of Prohibition Act against certain Congressmen in Tamilnad and to report to the Executive.

Another committee, consisting of five members, was also set up to enquire into the difficulties of handloom weavers in the state due to yarn shortage and take up the matter with the State and Central Governments for redressing their grievances.

The third committee was appointed to go into the food sntuation in the state and draw up plans for easing the situation in consultation with the state Government.

Hayles Has Grouse

LONDON, Dec. 1 (PTI): Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor for 22 years of 'The Mail', Madras, addressed the East India Association last night.

A critic of Government, he said today there was a very great conflict between the last sections and the preamble of the Constitution. All who lived in the south especially knew that the autonomy which they expected the Constituent States to enjoy was now severely circumscribed. Madras was still very far from Delhi.

PRESENT FACTS TRUTHFULLY

President's Advice To Indian Press

NEW DELHI, December 2, (P.T.I.).

THE President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated the Ninth Annual Session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference here today and advised the Press to present facts truthfully, give expression to views firmly but "in a manner which will appeal rather to the reason of your audience than to their passions and feelings."

On the whole, he said, newspapers in this country had been performing their difficult duty under difficult circumstances "with a great deal of success."

In the new set up in the country, said the President, the position and influence of the Press could not be exaggerated. Laying particular emphasis on the language press, the President said that the influence of the language newspapers was bound to grow more and more every day.

He believed the Constitution gave the Indian Press full freedom to express its views. At the same time he pointed out that in these critical times "a word said in a hurry may create complications and you have to be very careful in interpreting our own policy as well as the policies of other countries."

FUTURE OF PRESS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said, "we know that within recent times we have had very many difficulties and our press has had its full share of them, but since the achievement of freedom, things have changed in many respects. I am glad that you are in a position now to take advantage of the changed circumstances and do even better than you have been able to do in the past. In the new set up in this country, when we are going to have democracy functioning on an unprecendented scale and we are going to approach an electorate which by its very tremendousness is likely to frighten many of us, the position and the influence of newspapers cannot be exaggerated.

"It is not for me to advise you what you have to do and what you are not to do as newspapermen—I don t think I am competent to do that—but there are certain things which as a layman strike me.

As I see it, newspapers have to perform two functions; they have to serve as purveyors of news and they have also to serve as guides of opinion and views. In both these matters your importance is very great, especially in a country where democracy is just beginning to function.

"I need hardly tell you that so far as news is concerned, the people want nothing more than a correct presentation of facts as they are. It is unfortunately true that in some cases facts are imagined without any fault on the part of anybody.

PRESS VIEW

"With regard to views the position is different. You are free to hold and express whatever opinion you like on the set of facts and our constitution, I believe, has given you full freedom to express your views in the best way you like, in whatever way you like.

"It is not to be expected that there will be agreement amongst newspapermen on one side and the others on the other side or even amongst all newspapermen on any public question. That kind of "unity" can be had only in a totalitarian state, in a state where thought is regimented and its expression is strictly controlled.

PROPAGANDA

"I know that newspapers do a great deal more than act as mere purveyors of news and propagandists of views. They very often do a great deal of work in connection with our social activities and they have that great field open to them. But sometimes I myself feel very much dejected when I see what one of your old associates whom I am glad to see here has very expressively described in the Hindi language as "ghasleti literature" (cheap literature). I wish you to guard against that kind of literature and not to allow yourselves to be betrayed into saying or writing anything which has a deleterious effect on the minds and morals of your readers.

GREAT SUCCESS

"Your conference has achieved great success in one matter: it has served as a sort of liaison between the Government no one would wish—and I personally do not wish—that this liaison should in any way be regarded or treated as a kind of a curb or check on your freedom of thought and expression.

There are difficulties and I am aware there are bound to be setbacks also, but in spite of these difficulties and setbacks, if you stick to your own viewpoint and express your own views honestly and fearlessly but at the same time keeping in mind the effect that the expression of your views may have on the public at large and on the relations that ought to subsist between the two neighbours, you will by your action be able to influence the action of your opposite numbers on the other side of the border."

The President pointed out that not only this country but the world at large was today passing through very critical times and said that as a young nation just come into power, India had been trying to establish contacts with foreign countries to some extent.

He congratulated the conference on its achievements and wished it a long and prosperous career, "in this useful work which you have started."

Among the distinguished visiters at the conference were Ministers of the Central Government, members of the diplomatic corps and distinguished citizens of Delhi.

TRIBUTES TO BRELVI

Welcoming Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the guests and the delegates, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Chairman of the Reception Committee said the press had a "crucial responsibility" at a time when the world was "at the cross-roads" and a big danger was about to envelop them all. In such a great crisis there could only be one interest "we should seek to subserve all to public interest, besides which our own problems lose much of their importance for the nonce".

Deshbandhu Gupta's Speech On Page 12

Welcoming the Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and citizens of Delhi, Mr. Gandhi said "your interest is a source of real encouragement to us. We are sensible of the fact that your interest also reflects your hope and trust in us. May we fulfil the former and be worthy of the latter

Referring to the All India Newspapere Editors Conference, Mr. Gandhi said "there is something to be proud of in this body. The Indian Press is an enlightened Press and, if the testimony of Editors who are in a position to compare and contrast is to be accepted, ranks high in the world.

Paying a tribute to the late Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, whose portrait adorned the conference pandal Mr. Gandhi said, "a great pillar of the conference was the late Mr. Brelvi. We have not yet got accustomed to his absence from our meetings, so sure and certain was his guiding hand".

Referring to the world events Mr. Gandhi said: "one more the world events Mr. Gandhi said: "one more the world stands at the cross-roads. This is no time, in my judgment for men and institutions to apply themselves too closely to matters of limited personal moment. The big danger seeks to envelop us all, and even as we foregather the shadows appear to be visibly growing. Events beyond anyone's control may at a stroke make a mockery of individual freedom and happiness. Very rightly are we members of the press regarded as bearing a heavy responsibility at a crucial juncture like this.

SRINIVASAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. C R Srinivasan the outgoing President, addressing the conference asked the "friends in the professsion" to turn the searchlight inwards and satisfy themselves that in all they published there was nothing of malice and everything of service to the country.

"I am not your mentor nor your censor, but as one who has grown grey in the service of our profession I am free to appeal to you to guard jealously our great heritage", he said.

Referring to the work of the Imperial Press Conference which he attended as a delegate of the Indian section of the Empire Press Union, Mr. Srinivasan said that that conference had been converted today into the Commonwealth Press Conference. These conferences provided invaluable opportunity for international contacts among front-rank journalists and "our active participation in them must be welcomed from every point of view."

In the last session of fthe conference, said Mr. Srinivasan, a welcome innovation was attempted by inviting a delegation from the U.S.A. Press for part of the session. This might be corried o step further, he suggested.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESS

Mr. Srinivasan said the AINEC holding in its fold the many sections of the press of India, surely, had a great part to play in the future. The relations between the Government and the press were not the same today as they were yesterday, when there was no identity of interest between the Government and the Governed.

Governments might come and go out so long as "we have the support of the public, we are there for all time and the field for cooperation between the official and the unofficial servants of the public is limitless. I felt this rich and promising field should be explored and that is why I accepted the stewardship of this organisation."

COMMUNAL PEACE

Referring to "remarkable" contribution the organisation made to the cause of communal peace and amity this year, Mr. Srinivasan said: "The joint conference of the Standing Committees of the AINEC and the PNEC held in Delhi in the first week of May this year and the beneficent results that have flown from it provide sufficient evidence that the new role we can play with success if only we have the courage and confidence to set our hands to the work".

The future, he said, was full of promise. He had the less hesitation in saying it because direction and control of the organisation was passing into the hands of one whom I value as a friend, whose judgment I respect and who as a parliamentarian will have greater opportunities to serve our needs.

Mr. Srinivasan said "if it is not presumption, may I ask my friends in the profession to turn the searchlight inwards and satisfy themselves that in all they publish there is nothing of malice and everything of service to the country?

MESSAGES

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Col. J. J. Astor, President and Chairman of the Empire Press Union, Messrs. B. D. Whitwhitaeaker, H. W. Ingleton and H. R. Davis, President, Vice President and Secretary respectively of the British Guild of Newspaper Editors, and Mr. Dwight Young, President of the American Society of newspaper editors.

PATHAN ON MURDER CHARGE IN DUNDI

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 2: A 23-year old Pathan seamen from Kohat, Tazagool Bahadur, is being tried in Dundee on a murder charge.

Tazagool arrived in England only a few days ago as a seaman on the Brooklebank liner Mahsud, carrying a jute cargo from Chittagong.

Tazagool, who does not speak English, is charged with murder of Andrew Druary, a mechanist, on a public street. There were more than a dozen stab wounds on Druary's body.

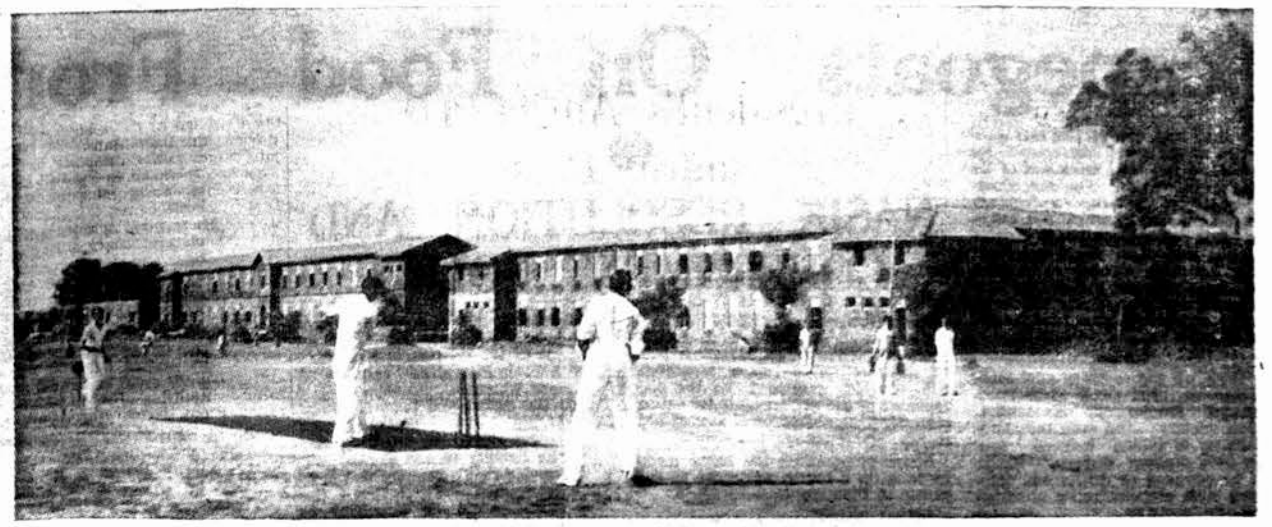
LEFTISTS BOYCOTT CYPRUS ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 2: Information reaches London that six Left-wing organisations, headed by the National Liberation Front, have called upon the people to boycott elections to local councils.

The people of Cyprus have been agitating for the withdrawal of Britain from Cyprus and the union of the island with Greece.

RURAL UNIVERSITY



Buildings And Playground At Vallabh Vidyanagar

Vallabh Vidyanagar's Forward March

UNIVERSITY TOWN IN RURAL GUJARAT

By C. M. MODI

THE ideal of a Rural University which Mahatma Gandhi conceived as the last work in his system of education for free India is being worked out under the inspiration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Charotar — the fertile tract of Gujerat, where he and his brother late Vithalbhai Patel, were born and bred up.

Before launching the 'Quit India' movement in 1942, Sardar Patel charged, during his fleeting visit to Ahmedabad, Mr Bhailal Patel, an engineer of the Ahmedabad Municipality, to apply his skill in executing a scheme of village uplift.

Mr Bhailal Patel soon resigned his post and approached a band of workers who were engaged for a generation in promoting secondary education in Charotar. They prepared the plan of a modern township with a rural University set in the centre where education from the pre-primary to the post-graduate stage can be imparted in all branches, and people from the adjoining congested villages may reside in clean, hygienic surroundings.

Their idea was to bring education to villages, giving it a rural bias, and train village workers who may practise Mahatma Gandhi's principles of rural uplift with changes suited to modern conditions of life.

These pioneers of rural education had no funds, and started on the lines of Booker T. Washington, the famous American Negro educationist. They announced they would conduct their novel educational experiment in an area where people offered lands for the University free, besides a certain amount of money to serve as a nucleus for opening colleges, which were to be run out of the reasonable profit of the various services to be rendered to the surrounding villages, such as water works, drainage, electricity, roads, houses etc.

The scheme which was put before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his release from Ahmednagar fort, captured his imagination, and he readily consented to be the President of the registered body which was to carry it out. Mahatma Gandhi sent the Kumarappa brothers to report on the scheme. Though their reports, which were made separately, were not wholly favourable, as the scheme envisaged the use of machinery for modernising villages, Mahatma Gandhi blessed the scheme since it was the first of its kind for the benefit of villages in India.

Money Comes In

With the moral support of two of India's great men — Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel, the promoters of the scheme quickly obtained lands and funds as demanded by them. They also invited deposits at three per cent interest from those who were willing to divert their savings from savings banks and post office.

There was a race for offers of lands between various villages, which fully realised that the establishment of a University township in their midst would not only enable their children to receive education at their very doors but increase the value of lands, where a modern township was to be laid out with all the amenities of life.

Half the lands of the original donors had to be returned to them for residential purposes, which they were free to sell at increased prices or retain for their own use. Those who sold their lands turning them into building plots realised ten times the original value. The originators of the scheme also got about Rupees seven lakhs out of the sale proceeds of the plot, which they secured as their share of the transaction.

First Fruits

With the lands and the funds thus obtained an Arts and a Science College named after Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1947. He expressed great satisfaction at the progress that was already made, and hoped that the whole scheme, as it fructified, would set an example to the whole country in rural reconstruction.

The University township was named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in recognition of the great interest evinced by him in its progress from its inception, and its foundation-stone was laid by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in 1949. He commended the idea of establishing a rural University in the township. With such auspicious beginnings the work of the Vallabh Vidyanagar, as it was called, marched forward with rapid strides. Donations and deposits began to flow in including Rs. 25 lakhs from Birla Education Trust for an Engineering College, which was opened by Lord Mountbatten in 1948 on the eve of his departure from India as the last Viceroy of the British Government. A donation of Rs. 3 lakhs was recently received from Maganbhai and his brother Manubhai Patel, mill-agents of Ahmedabad, for a Commerce College, whose foundation was laid by President Rajendra Prasad on 16th October 1950. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had to cancel his visit to Vidyanagar and other places in Gujerat during his last visit to Ahmedabad on account of ill health, has been invited to open the Commerce College which is expected to function in June next.

Engineering Feat

By a huge engineering feat four Colleges with hostels, a secondary and a primary school, have been built in four years in an area which was infested by robbers and dacoits. About two thousand students, including 100 girls, mostly drawn from the surrounding villages, are receiving education in rural settings in Vidyanagar. The whole countryside throughout the district is taking keen interest in the growing activities of the Vidyanagar which comprise, besides schools and colleges a workshop a botanical garden, an archaeological museum, and an art gallery.

The workshop manufactures building materials including bricks and tiles which were used not only in the construction of the colleges and hostels but are a source of income to the institution and serve to keep down prices of such materials in the market round about, as they are offered for sale at a reasonable margin of profit. The greatest achievement of the workshop is the manufacture of spun pipes which are purchased by the villagers for the irrigation of their fields.

The institution with the help of its engineers has prepared plans and estimates for water works and drainage schemes for nine nearby villages. As soon as Government sanction is obtained for these schemes the institution will start executing them at the lowest rates of contract. The institution contrusted a road linking it with Anand at the time of the visit of President Rajendra Prasad. The institution is prepared to execute such public and private works.

On Big Scale

The University township has been planned on such a vast scale that a 30-acre plot has been reserved as a play-ground for all the students.

It will be provided with a stadium, a shooting range, a swimming pool and a boating club in a village tank in the neighbourhood. The institution maintains a botanical garden where plants are grown whose fibres can be utilised for jute, rayon, and paper industries on a large scale as well as for cottage industries.

A large variety of samples of the fibres made out of these plants and the articles made out of the by-products were exhibited in Bombay last year by Swami Premanand, a prominent botanist, under whose guidance the botanical garden is reared. The exhibition attracted the notice particularly of foreign visitors who saw in them potentialities of great development.

Seven typical fibres were sent to the Jute Mills Research Institute, Calcutta for analysis and report. Its report stated "with the exception of one sample others could be used as jute substitutes.

Three samples when fully rotted (submerged in water) are expected to give finer quality of fibre than white jute while one sample is softer than hemp.

A constant search is being made by those in charge of the botanical garden for fibre plants which grow wildly in abundance on waste lands in Gujerat, Saurashtra, Cutch, Rajasthan and other places, including the valleys of the Narbada and the Tapti. As these plants can be grown on waste lands, they will not displace any food or commercial crop, and add to the income of the growers, who can extract the fibre, spin it into yarn, twines, ropes etc., and weave the yarn into twines, and fabrics such as sacking cloth, gunny bags, bedtapes, floor mats, coarse darls, carpets, water-proofs, canvass, cardboards, nets etc.

Historical Research

The institute of archaeology, which is collecting specimens for a museum, has so far discovered 24 inscriptions and copper-plates ranging from 4th to 16th century A.D. which have brought to light five unknown dynasties in the history of Gujerat. Besides, archaeological explorations have been conducted by Mr. A. V. Pandya, the well known archaeologist of Gujerat, in the valleys of the Narbada, Chambal, and Ganges and the sea-coast of Saurashtra which have disclosed remains of a civilization older than the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Dr. N. A. Thooti, of the University School of Economic and Sociology, Bombay, has handed over his valuable collection of rare books and antiquities worth about Rs. two lakhs, and is residing in Vidyanagar after retirement.

Vallabh Vidyanagar, which is carrying on such wide activities of national and international importance, soon aspires to apply to the President of the Republic for a charter for a full-fledged rural residential University which may frame courses of studies suited to the village folk. One of the first acts of the new rural University of Vidyanagar will be to prepare students for a degree and a diploma in agricultural engineering.

Students are already being trained in the Engineering College which has been working for the last two years for degree as well as diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Inter-science students are admitted for degree courses, while matriculates are admitted for diploma courses. An adjunct of Engineering College is the hydro-electric installation for the generation of 28 killowatt electricity by turbines worked by water power. Students trained in hydrolics will be useful for working big irrigation schemes of the Government of India.

Blending Old & New

In this educational institution is going on the happy blending of the glorious traditions of ancient Nalanda and Taxila and modern Oxford and Cambridge from which is emerging the great pattern of rural University which will deal specially with the problems of villages, which are separate from the problems of towns in India. Towns which are concerned with large-scale industries and mass production necessarily require a different system of education from that in the villages where agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries exist. Our villages have been steeped in ignorance, poverty and squalor which cannot be allowed to remain any longer in free India.

Mahatma Gandhi was the first to draw attention to the imperative need for village resuscitation, and he made many experiments during his life-time. Being engaged for the most part of his life in conducting the freedom struggle, he could not devote sole attention to village work. After him a band of devoted workers should settle in villages for their improvement.

The Rural University at Vallabh Vidyanagar is training such village workers who will in course of time change the face of our countryside.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Scapegoats On Food Front

IT is said that one of the best qualities of American democracy is its readiness to rake the muck out of its own Augean stables. The Bell Commission Report on the Philippines could be cited to illustrate the assertion. This report describes in precise detail the manner in which vast sums of the American tax-payer's money were poured into the Philippines, how those sums were wasted and why large areas of the island were now threatened by the Communist-inspired peasant revolts.

In India, on the contrary vital matters such as the Grow More Food Campaign, Employment Exchanges, Pre-Fab Factory and even the Foreign Policy of falling between two stools have become dogmas, which must be accepted as deities and worshipped with ever-increasing offerings of tax-payer's money.

On September 22, 1949, the Public Accounts Committee examined the accounts of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1945-46. The Committee suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture should prepare a report, in the light of the discussions, showing whether the results achieved by the Grow More Food campaign had been commensurate with the expenditure incurred upon it. The report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1947-48, presented to Parliament during the week, disclosed that it was still awaiting the report, the Ministry having promised to submit it in due course.

Meanwhile the Deputy Minister, Mr. Thirumalrao, reiterated the earlier claim of the Ministry that since 1946, the Grow More Food campaign had yielded an additional production of 35.53 lakh tons of foodgrains.

Some indication of how this claim is estimated is available in the Government's Blue Books. The first report on the Grow More Food campaign contains the following significant statement:—

"The exact amount of increased production is not known but it may safely be assumed that each additional acre brought under the plough means at least one-quarter to one-third of a ton of increase in the production of foodgrains. The increased production due to additional land brought under plough must, therefore, be of the order of 1 1/2 to 2 million tons. This is distinct from the increased production due to the programme of irrigation and land improvement and to the more extensive use of manure and improved seed, and last but not the least technical advice as to how best to increase production."

The report estimated that 37,500 tons of fertilizers should increase the paddy yield by 127,500 tons and an additional yield of 262,500 tons of straw. Ten to fifteen per cent increase for different crops has been worked out by improved seed. Additional yield from tubewells is placed at ninety tons. It will be thus seen that additional yield from each item has been scientifically circulated by the Central Agricultural Ministry.

It scrutinizes schemes and does out money, quite accidentally belonging to the tax-payer, on the basis of which claims for increased production are advanced.

Bihar Story

This will be further borne out by the Deputy Minister's statement in Parliament. He disclosed that the number of minor irrigation works completed by the Bihar Government since the inception of the Grow More Food campaign in 1943-44 was 37,085, costing over 344 lakhs of rupees. The Minister could not give the amount of additional foodgrains raised by these minor works. He could only give a forecast of the additional yield his Ministry had calculated on the basis of new projects sanctioned in the current year.

Pari passu, the Finance Minister of the Bihar Government declared during the week that crores of rupees had been wasted on minor irrigation projects.

"Had there been better irrigation facilities, famine conditions would not have appeared in Bihar. The minor irrigation schemes had proved a farce", he declared.

Scapegoats

The Ministry has, likewise a scientific plan of scapegoats to explain away the failures of the Campaign. One popular and generally unfailing scapegoat is General "WEATHER". If he refuses to help, the second, equally ready scapegoat is "Statistics". If both of them refuse to render assistance, the cultivator is blamed by the protagonists of the welfare state for eating more than he should or is accustomed to eat.

Active preparations are being made to dress up a fourth scapegoat in the person of Planning Commission.

Let me explain.

The Ministry recently demanded an increase in the prices of sugarcane to provide necessary incentive to the cultivator to Grow More Sugarcane. The Planning Commission, which was consulted, opposed the move, and referred to the mandatory Resolution of the Nasik Congress. The cane-prices were not increased.

The Planning Commission and not the Grow More Food campaign will therefore, be condemned, if there is any sugar scarcity next year.

The question is not of how much additional foodgrains have been raised by the Grow More Food campaign but of how much of the additional yield has been accounted for in the Basic Food Plan. On a satisfactory answer to this question rests the success of the Campaign.

Self-Sofficiency

Entire satisfaction prevails in Parliamentary circles on Minister Munshi's stand for Food self-sufficiency by March 1952. Minister Munshi did not budge an inch from his determination to stop all imports of food from April 1, 1952. He made it clear that after that target date, foodgrains will only be imported to build a Central Reserve of a million tons and to meet any grave calamity and for replacements due to diversion of food acreage to cotton and jute. Diversion of land to cotton had lost 300,000 tons in the current year and will lose 400,000 tons in the next year, making a total of 700,000 tons. The foodgrains lost by diversion to Jute are only 69,000 tons in the current year and 145,000 tons in 1951-52 making a total of 214,000. The combined loss will, therefore, be 914,000 or a million tons.

Thus, according to the Munshi Plan India will only import two million tons after April 1, 1952; one million for building a Central Reserve and one million on account of diversion of acreage to cotton and jute.

It is presumed that there will be no calamities after April 1, 1952.

It will be interesting to note that under the Prime Minister's declaration of food self-sufficiency by 1951, the import target for 1950 was only two million tons.

De-Control Issue

The Nasik session of the Congress unanimously adopted a resolution on Economic Programme, which *inter alia* laid down that "so long as there are conditions of scarcity, the need for control on essential articles will continue. Such controls should be effective and must be so worked as to avoid undue inconvenience to the people and eliminate evasions."

The Industry Minister, Mr. Mehtab, after the session, declared, in a public speech that the ghost of de-control should now be buried. The Congress Parliamentary Party, which derives its authority from the Congress has been agitating for de-control. Mr. Jaspatrai Kapur, it will be recalled, had a gallop poll taken last winter, indicating that the majority of the members of Parliament were for de-control. The Party had a Committee appointed to enquire into the whole question. Here are the recommendations of this Committee's Report.

Food

(a) The rationed area and the rationed population should be progressively decreased and the Government's commitments should also be progressively curtailed.

(b) The rationing should be confined as early as possible to deficit areas, and industrial and urban areas with a population of over 100,000 where fair-price shops should be opened by the Government for the people having an income of Rs. 150 p.m. or less.

(c) A Basic Plan should be prepared under which:—

(i) the export and import quotas of the various States of the Union should be fixed, as also the liability of the Centre to provide that amount which is so determined. Thereafter, the States should be left free to make their own adjustments on the basis of the Basic Plan.

(ii) The monopoly procurement should prevail in the surplus States till the requisite surplus under the Basic Plan is procured and after that quantity is procured, the movement of foodgrains from that State is also in different parts of that State should be made free.

(d) The rationed population in the deficit as well as in surplus areas should be allowed to purchase their additional requirements in open market.

(e) Under rations, coarser grains must be supplied together with the finer grains.

(f) Before the end of March, 1951, fresh stocks of foodgrains to the extent of two millions should be imported, and thus a reserve of those two millions, in addition to the one million ordinary reserve, will be available for meeting emergency, if any. The plan put forward by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, should be given effect to, viz., that every village should have a fuel forest in order to reduce the burning of cow-dung.

(g) The grow-more-food should be fully intensified and revolutionised:

(i) Instead of agricultural officers sitting in their city bungalows and executing paper schemes they should be made to live in the villages and study local problems and find solutions for them.

(ii) No effort should be spared to increase facilities for irrigation. Apart from big and long-term projects, the prospects of increasing production by all possible means of irrigation must be replaced for small local areas by installing pumps, tubewells, digging wells, small channels or bunds as the case may be.

(iii) Steps should be taken to increase the quality of manure in the country and to that end the following steps should be taken:-

(a) All Municipalities and District Boards should be forced to make composts and utilize the scrap to the full locally or by taking the same to the villages.

(b) Burning of night-soil in Cantonment latrines, Railway Stations and similar places should be prohibited by law and steps should be taken to turn the same into manure.

(c) Techniques for more production by applying manure should be worked out and the cultivator must be assued that the applying of scrap to food crops is a paying proposition.

(h) (i) The prices of commodities should not differ from one State to another except by the difference due to transport, if unity and solidarity of the Centre is to have any meaning whatever.

(ii) All internal State barriers should cease and there should be freedom of movement of food-grains between the States within the Union.

(i) Efforts to produce non-cereal foods in the country should be intensified—

(a) The growing of vegetables of special root-crops, high-yielding-and-quick-results - giving fruits like banana and papaya, sweet potatoes, etc., should be fully encouraged and all productive land within City Boards, Municipalities, Cantonments and other places should be utilized.

(b) Special efforts should be made to increase the production of milk. Improvement in the breed of cattle and provision for pastures and fodder crops should be made.

(c) More efforts at fish production should be made.

(j) The country should be made conscious that it is self-sufficient in food.

(k) The ever-increasing attempt to impose controls on all commodities should be stopped and that it must be realised that in a world of rising prices, and artificial attempt to bring down prices in all sectors is not only bound to fail, but will lead to dissatisfaction and disastrous consequences.

(l) The target date of a stoppage of imports must be stuck to at all costs and the country must be made self-sufficient in food by March, 1952.

Sugar

1. That sugar and gur be decontrolled as early as possible.
2. Licences of Kolhees for Gur manufacture should be freely given.

There could be two deductions from the attitude of the Congressmen Parliamentarians, namely either they had supported the Nasik Resolution with mental reservations or they have no respect for the Congress resolutions. They cannot be loyal to the Resolution passed on September 21, 1950, and work against that Resolution.

DRAMATICS OF HIGH ORDER

Tehmuras Doongaji Memorial Competition

The Committee held its Seventh Inter-School Dramatic Competition at the Sunderbai Hall on Sunday the 26th November, when the Wadia-Vatcha Girls High School won the Tehmuras Doongaji Challenge Trophy for their excellent sparkling Comedy, the "Foolish Princess"

The second Prize went to the Alexandra Girls English School for their well-directed production of an amusing scene "Bloaters". The Cathedral Boys School were a close third and they kept the audience roaring with laughter with their first-rate performance of the play "The Man in Bowler's Hat". Two other scenes, "Bishop's Candlesticks" staged by the Bharda New High School and "Cardinal's Charity" performed by Sir J. J. Boys School also won the applause of the packed house. Altogether, as the judges remarked, the standard of dramatic displayed by the schools was indeed of a very high order, and the audience enjoyed every minute of the two and half hours programme.

In the Indian Languages, the first prize went to the Sir J. J. School for Girls for their colours production of a scene from "Bhakta Dhruva" and the Second Prize was won by the Gokhle Education Society for their educative piece "Kanya Vihar". Prof. Malkani, Mr. Berkley Hill, Mrs. Thrity Rustamji, Mr. I. M. Razdan and Mr. Homi Tavadia acted as judges.

Mr. Hoshang Doongaji the Secretary of the Committee, in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, welcomed the President, Lady Rama Rau.

Lady Rama Rau, the President in her speech, said that the ideals and activities of the Committee deserved support and encouragement from all. The best way in which service could be rendered was in educating the children and in helping the poor and neglected sections of Society, and the Committee had done well to help these deserving causes. She congratulated the schools on the fine performance they had given that morning and hoped that more schools would participate in the competition in future and the schools should consider Dramatics as an important part of their extra-curricular activities. She hoped that the shining example of Tehmuras Doongaji's heroic devotion to duty would inspire the students to do their own duties in life well.

SHORT STORY

ETERNAL GAME

BY R. M. SHUKLA, M. A.

THE first ray of morn heralded the day. The Vindhya forests were humming with life. The ch'rping of birds, coupled with innumerable sounds of myriads of beasts, was making the whole universe lively. In the thick foliage of a high tree two stout young men were still asleep. Perhaps a hard nights toil was still drugging them with slumber. After some time one of them rose and began to awaken the second one.

"Thou sleepest yet! The morn'ng is long past. Sun is high enough. Though dids't forget th'ne promise of offering a good gift to the Goddess!"

The sleeping man twitched h's muscles, stretched his arms, and opened his eyes.

"Mrinal, thou art a sluggard." sa'd the first man.

"No I would never be that. Only I was dreaming as if I had killed a fine tiger. Let me have my bow and arrows. I must go for hunting"

"Canst thou mark the symptoms of a storm? The wind is horrible. A wild storm, and if f're breaks out all is finished. Never comm't the folly of remaining in this dense forest when the danger is imminent at any moment"

Mr'nal was quiet for some time, and then he reiterated his firm determ'nation of hunting a lion and offering it to the Goddess, as he had not been able to offer any, since a week, due to his absence . at this the first one laughed scornfully and made his way. Mrinal picked up his bow and arrows, and set off in search of a l'on

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Never in his life had he seen a tiger so big, from such a close prox'mity. Only at a distance of a few hundred yards the huge beast was placidly licking water in a p

he sun's rays were adding a reddish tinge to the already bloody tongue, projecting out of the fe.o.cious mouth. The beast was on the other side of stream. Mr'nal was mighty pleased—almost mad with joy. He picked an arrow, mounted it on the bow, took a steady a'm, and shot. There was a terrific roar. The whole jungle quivered at this sudden thunder. The beasts ran helter-skelter. Mrinal saw the t'ger taking leaps after leaps: then he lay still. A thin line of blood, flowing from h's wound, was adding a crimson tinge to the water. At last the tiger threw all h's four feet in the air, shook his body, roared once more, and then became quite stil'

"Perhaps the poison has finished its work", said he to h'mself and apprehending no danger, he swam across the stream; he cought the tiger by one of the hind legs, and almost ran w'th it .n the destined direction. Nearly a miles' journey through the thick woods brought h'm to an old, worn out temple. He pushed the doors open, and placed the tiger before the Deity. The Image, as if, smiled and Mrinal was lost 'n ecstasy for some time! Then he marked the folds of dust accummulated in the temple. The Deity itself was covered with dirt and refuse. He wept w'thin himself. "None took care of you in my absence", said he with ind'gnance: "I have come never to leave you aga'n". He began to sweep the temple while the gusts of wind became hard. The first tree fell in the vic'nity, heralding the coming ga'e. He shut the doors.

Within a few minutes the whole forest was full of screams of animals and falling of trees. Nature was in full wrath. And suddenly he heard a knock at the doors. He opened, and to his utter surprise, he saw a lady in disorgan'sed costume, swollen with dust. Her hair was covered with dry leaves and refuse. Yet she looked charm'ng in that unusual appearance "I am grateful to you for giving me shelter in this inhosp'table weather We never imagined that such a calam'ty was at hand, or else we would have never come to the woods" The lady was perturbed.

Don't you worry. You are safe here. Where are you from, noble guest?" Mrinal was trying to hide his surprise.

"I am the princess of Kundar in whose dominion lies this forest. I had accompanied my brother to see the spr'ng-beauty of the jungles. All of a sudden this catastrophe befell us. We ran here and there. All of us were lost. Away from my brother and escort, I marched in this direction, unm ndful of the destinat'on, and to my happy luck, I came to this temple in all safety".

Mrinal asked the Princess to take a seat comfortably. For once he opened the door, but the storm was rag'ng in full vigour Immediately he closed the doors.

"Who are you, kind youth?" Her eyes were gleaming with unblemished gratitude and sincer'ty.

"A man of the jungles, near to Nature," was the reply.

"Do you really like to live in the jungles, full of horrors, away from human habitant? Where are your k'ns and your home? Have you none?"

"Many questions, indeed," replied Mrinal in all seren'ty. "I am not alone when my Goddess is here. My universe is w'th me. My father is the ruler of "Virata" not far away. Truly speaking th's part of the jungles falls in his kingdom.

'READY FOR THE CALL'

Uzanas in 'The Hartford Courant'

"Vetrawati" r'ver separates my father's territory from yours. I had taken birth when my father had worshipped this De ty for five years. He had a dream in which the Goddess commanded him to offer me to her serv'ces, during his lusty prime. When he would be old, I might go back to my father to assume his role"

"Yuvraj of Virata! Pray excuse me for my impertinence till now. But why should you alone bear these rigours of the inhospitable forests? Born in palaces you are facing the ordeals of the worst type. D'd your father never realize that even an ordinary beast could do great harm to you"?

"A vow is a vow: it can't be broken. Suppose I had taken no birth, then how my father would have got me? He bel'eves in the kindness of the Goddess. Whoever brought me forth, shall preserve me also. My aim is only to serve Her, and all my plans, to that effect go ever unhindered. Only this morning I could get this tiger w'thout any difficulty, and the storm came only when I had reached the temple".

"What a big tiger, indeed! Myster'ously you have succeeded in having this stupendous prey in this adverse weather"

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A faint glimmer was flighting the darkness inside—a thin light emanating from a small lamp, put before the Deity. Mrinal was absorbed in cleaning the 'dol, while the princess was looking at him with attention. H's mighty shoulders were testimony to his great strength. Except a lo'n cloth he had no garments. Stout chest and steel-hard muscular arms, showed a sign of real health. Nature had nurtured him in her cosy yet gra'te laps. He was a product of her naked, genuine beauty, away from artific'al decorum, which only mars and degenerate the original attainments.

The day was over. Darkness prevailed and added to the horror of the night. The storm had ceased with stray remin'scences of distant fires and broken trees. Nature was returning to normal'ty.

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"Your escort might be worried about you," said the youth, after completing the evening worship. "I am sorry for not having been able to help you, so far, in searching them."

"But it was not safe till now to go out. Now it is night; danger lurks in darkness".

"Let me make a search. I am used to night-hunting. I know the surroundings well."

"Pray do not leave me alone for your Goddess's sake. Tomorrow morning we shall begin our search. May your Goddess take care of my brother".

The princess rested inside and Mrinal occupied a seat of his choice on a neighbouring tree. He was watching for another prey. He was marking the time's pace in that solitary spot, where human speech was a rarity.

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Twilight bloomed in the eastern horizon. One by one the stars melted away in the azure sky. Mrinal was ready to perform his morning worship, but he hesitated in opening the doors. At last he began to chant his hymns from outside the temple. His sweet and steady voice helped the princess to came out of her slumber. She joined the prayer after a short time. In the meantime voices were heard outside the temple The princess could not help seeing out. To her agreeable astonishment, she found her escort waiting in the yard. They fell prostrate on the ground in her honour. The chief of the escort narrated how he came across the temple after wandering about for the whole night. The Prince was not traceable. The Princess was at a loss as to what to do. At last when Mrinal came out of the temple after his prayer, she explained the whole position to him. Mrinal could not but be obliged in helping them as the entire forest was known to him.

A hot search for two-thirds of the day brought no fruit. Only a little before evening they came across two persons from Kundar, who narrated how the Prince could make his way out of the forest in that storm. He, somehow, managed to reach Kundar in the dead of night. He was highly fatigued, and hence the king had to send two other persons in search of the escort and the lost princess. The princess in turn, sent them back to her father, communicating her welfare. She was gay. She desired to enjoy the forests once more. And hence tents were pitched and normal life was resumed. Some persons went in search of fresh water and fuel. Others began to make plans for the next day's hunt.

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The princess was seated in her tent. Mrinal was before her. She was in her majestic beauty. That hardened man whom Nature had brought up for all those past years, had not seen such a romantic magnificence of a woman. He felt a sensation in his veins. It was a new experience. He forgot his Goddess, his temple, and that day's hunting Something had duped his vitality and dash. Incessantly he was looking at her.

"How do you like this environment asked the Princess?"

"Very much indeed," was the reply.

"You would you like to be with me for all time?"

"Yes", said the youth, as if hesitatingly.

The princess moved nearer to him.

"What do you like most in this environment?" Her eyes were blazing with passion. A transparnet liquid was filling the cores.

"I' like you, the woman most of all". He spoke the truth Something was hindering his speech. His forehead was wet with perspiration The Princess stepped back.

She descended to the second test

"I shall make you "Vanadhipati' of my part of the jungles. You will marry me. I shall ever remain with you in this forest. We shall together worship the Goddess until your coronation."

She never cared to test the sincerety and practicability of her utterances. She was led away by sentiments. And to him it appeared as if she was saying all that he desired in his inmost heart. He was gratified. But the Princess never unveiled her elation of an unexpected attainment of the mighty Prince of a neighbouring kingdom. She had neve imagined that she would trap the richest prey in the jungles—a handsome, healthy prince, a destinned ruler, a divine gift. She realized her richest dreams coming to reality.

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And the final test!

She embarked upon it rather hurriedly. It was with the sole motive of captivating that wild spirit, for ever, by offering him a sip of the most bewitching wine of her lusty prime. She was in full bloom; she was gay and beautiful, perhaps unparallelled. But the inevitable took its own course through her early imprudent and unnatural lead. That hardened man of Nature had, doubtless, been easily tied, in no time, with the tender strings of love and lust, but in the deeper seat of heart, his regular life, cherished and directed to a certain ideal aim was still throbbing.

The princess drew nearer.

"I am thirsty, Prince." She fixed her eyes upon his face. Like an automatic tool he drew towards the glass and jug of water.

"You could not understand me," she added with a forced smile. "How simple you are! Look at my eyes: they are thirsty."

"But how should I quench their thirst?" The prince was bewildered.

"Search your heart and you will find the means within you. Don't you disappoint me Nature has ordained you to take the lead." The princess was growing adamant.

"I cannot follow you", said he with

Continued on Page 33)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE Uttar Pradesh Balkan-ji-Bari Conference was held at Hapur on the 26th and 27th November. Our President Shri B. G. Kher sent the following message for the occasion:—

Child has at last become the focus of our Nation's attention as in other lands. Much may have been done for the child in our country, much more has yet to be accomplished. As co-ordinators of the activities at home and at school, the Balkan-ji-Bari workers have to see that through their efforts the Indian Child retains his culture. The food a child eats and the tools that he uses may determine the chances for survival of a people, but the games he plays or the stories he hears and reads would establish the character of a nation. When children are without proper training and guidance for recreational life, there are social ills more difficult to correct than they might have been to prevent. Active, interested participation in healthy recreation, arranged by the Balkan-ji-Bari, provides to children an outlet for their creative energy. That gives them joy and keeps them happy, according to the first and foremost objective of our Organization. I charge all workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari with continuing their duty to children zealously every where—and specially in small towns and villages. I send my love to the children and my best wishes to the Child Welfare workers who will gather on the occasion of the Third U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Conference.

—B. G. KHER.

Return From Abroad

Balkan-ji-Bari has been fortunate to find one of its ardent supporters and workers being able to see and study, at first hand, the conditions that prevail in the various children's institutions both on the continent and in England.

Miss N. Peermahomed who is actively connected with Balkan-ji-Bari and who was for some time the Associate Editor of "Pushpa, The Children's Own Paper," conducted by the organisation, returned from her journalistic and educational tour of Europe recently. Miss N. Peermahomed was also able to visit there institutions for children and spoke to them about Balkan-ji-Bari's activities.

The celebrated U.N.O. Children's Organisation in Paris accorded her a warm welcome. It was a great moment for the Bari to find its representative visiting this International Organisation.

Miss N. Peermahomed also had the opportunity of visiting in London the famous Children's Club, the only one of its kind where the parents leave their children in the care of efficient social workers when away on their holidays.

"The facilities accorded to children in England, though great, have their disadvantages. Most of the institutions for children are conducted by the State and are run with the view of giving the parents more leisure and thereby securing party votes", said Miss N. Peermahomed when she recently spoke at the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference.

"What Bari is doing here in India is unique and remarkable. It aims at not only achieving National Unity but International Relationships," she emphasised.

On the occasion of Balkan-ji-Bari's Silver Jubilee, Miss Peermahomed broadcast from the B.B.C. Overseas Service in London, inviting the Children's Organisations all over the world to join hands with the Bari in furthering its aims and objects at World Peace and Unity, and building up International Relationships on the basis of the Brotherhood of Man.

Geography Game

The following interesting game has been sent for publication by Miss Roshan K. Irani—

Hidden in the following sentences are the names of ten countries. Read them slowly to your guests and let them write down what countries they represent. As you read each statement, be sure to pause and give them time to think of the country it represents, and do not allow any talking or peeping at the other fellow's paper. Here they are:

(1) To Fred, rowing has become a positive mania.

(2) Noah won't let anyone interfere with him in building his ark because he always did things in his own peculiar fashion.

(3) Many large well-equipped gymnasiums have capable instructors who take you through the exercises until the gong sounds.

(4) Si Perkins had to bury his neighbour's mother because the undertaker didn't show up.

(5) Filthy money is burned at the mint because it is frequently full of germs.

(6) After midnight the heat died down and everyone in the room had to wear a coat.

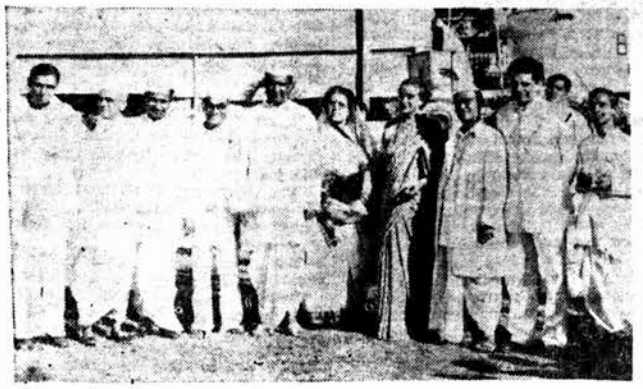
(7) Freny always drinks coffee because she simply detests tea.

(8) The stein from which he drank was so gorgeous that it would go well in the home of a King.

Answers: (1) Roumania; (2) Norway; (3) Belgium; (4) Siberia; (5) Germany; (6) Chile; (7) Haiti; (8) Palestine.

Miss N. Peermahomed, a sympathiser of the Balkan-ji-Bari, who has recently returned from her trip abroad.

Shrimati Dhanwanti Rama Rau presided over The Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Grand Camp Fire.



Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay presided over the Children's sports on the occasion of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations.

"Thank You"

An odd sort of incident occurred at the station when I went to catch my train home the other evening.

A pretty little black-and-white terrier had scrambled down on to the line, and there it was crouched under one of the carriages, shivering with fright.

Every effort to entice the dog to safety had failed. Its mistress was on the verge of hysterics, and the crowd around her was voluble with suggestions and sympathy.

More practical were the two men lying full length on the dusty platform in an effort to reach the frightened animal. Finally, one of them risking the perils of the "live" rail, swung himself down on to the line and crawled along underneath the train until he reached the dog. Then, streaked from head to foot in oil and grime, he emerged with the terrier safe in his arms.

Immediately it was snatched from him by the tearful owner and she disappeared into the crowd without a word, leaving him staring after her in blank amazement.

"Well!" said someone. "She might have stopped to say "Thank you"! It would not have hurt her to stop and thank him for his kindness. The least repayment she could have made was a smile and a few words of gratitude.

Remember this when someone does you a good turn. Remember to say "Thank you!"—and say it with your heart.

And don't imagine that you have nothing for which you should be thankful. Each one of us is in God's debt for all the kindnesses with which He crowds our daily lives. Say "Thank You"! to Him for these!

A Bus Ride

ONE day Mother came into the nursery when Pratab and Nanak were putting on their things to go for their morning walk.

"I want you to do a little shopping for me, Nurse," she said. "Take the children in a bus; it is too far to walk."

Pratab and Nanak were delighted. They sometimes got a little tired of walks in the Park and loved to go shopping.

It was a September day with a fresh wind blowing, and as they boarded the bus, Pratab began to climb up the stairs.

"Not on top today, dear," Nurse said. "There's a bitter wind blowing, and you have got a little cold."

"Rubbish!" said Pratab, forgetting his manners, "I'm not going inside the stuffy old bus: I'm going outside." And he clambered up the stairs as quickly as he could.

"Pass along inside, please," growled the conductor, and Nurse was hustled in before she could say any more.

Pratab sat in the very front seat outside. He really felt a little uncomfortable, but he pretended he didn't and turned and turned his coat-collar up and prepared to enjoy himself.

How pretty the Park looked: The grass so green, the trees just washed by the rain, and the daffodils growing ever so fast!

"Shivaji Park!" shouted the conductor, and Pratab got up and made his way down the stairs—rather slowly, because he knew he was in for a scolding.

Nurse and Nanak were standing on the pavement.

"Oh, Pratab!" cried his brother in great excitement. "What do you think? Uncle got in at Marble Arch, and just look what he has given me to spend." And he opened his hand and showed a shining One-Rupee. "And he's asked me to go to tea with Auntie and Sheila."

Pratab did not say a word; he was probably thinking that riding inside might not have been so bad after all.

T. G. S.

Correct

Teacher: "What five words do pupils use most, Habib?"

Habib: "Please sir, I don't know."

Teacher: "H'm—correct."

Balkan-ji-Bari

You are cordially invited to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 (that address is enough). You will be proud to have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

LID OFF SOVIET CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Russian 'Torture' Was Different From Nazis'

BY MARGARETE BUBER-NEUMANN,

Author of "I was Stalin's and Hitler's Prisoner", published under the English title "Under Two Dictators"

MARGARETTE Buber-Newmann, who, after two years in a Russian concentration camp, was handed over to the Gestapo in 1941, and was thereafter in Ravensbruck until 1945, replies to those who think that the Russian system of slavery is better than the German one. In this article she describes the life in a Russian camp in Siberia.

"It is not gas chambers or crematoria that prisoners are murdered, but through hunger, filth and cold."

IN my book 'I was Stalin's and Hitler's Prisoner', I maintained that there was a certain difference between the Russian and the German concentration camps.

This has been used by the Communists in defence of the concentration camp system in Russia which they claim is more lenient than the German.

I want to disprove this misre presentation.

I hate the German concentration camps just as heartily as I do Stalin's. One of the commonest arguments on behalf of the Russian camps is that they do not use torture. It is correct that no official torture of individual prisoners occurred in the Karaganda camp in South Siberia, the only Russian concentration camp with which I became acquainted. That is to say, I never saw anything resembling the torture which made the German concentration camps so infernal.

I have pointed this out in my book, but at the same time have mentioned in several places the torture to which prisoners on remand were subjected.

Among other instances, I mention the case of a woman student, who had the entire lower part of her body covered with lashmarks, and of a Lithuanian woman who was thrashed black and blue.

I also tell of a woman who was placed for 40 days in a dark cell, and returned from the experience in a pitiful condition.

I have also described the sufferings of Gertrude Tiefenau, with whom I shared a cell in the autumn of 1938 in the remand prison at Butirki. She had then been imprisoned for a year and a half. She had been arrested in summer, wearing a thin dress and no stockings; and in winter she still had this miserable thin clothing and could not take part in a single open air exercise in the prison yard. On one occasion, she said she was locked in an unheated cell. What actually do the Communists call this shocking treatment of human beings, if not torture?

Complete Anarchy

And in the camp itself? It is true to say that the guards never indulged in sadistic infliction of pain, but at the same time complete anarchy ruled the camp, because anti-social and criminal elements had taken over a great part of the work of the guards.

The military guards not only tolerated the terrorisation of the political prisoners by the criminal section, but were themselves eager participants in the thieving which continually occurred. This is merely one of many examples of how incalculable is the working of the Russian system: a military guard was moved elsewhere because he had thrashed a woman, but at the same time the head of the camp was completely passive when criminals murdered political prisoners.

New-born babies were killed in the German camps, while in the Russian camps they are allowed to live. But is that so much more humane? Many children were born in the Karaganda camp, where men and women prisoners were incarcerated together. For the mothers there wa sthe frightful thought that the children would grow up as habitues of the camp and would be taken from them some day. In Ravensbruck the killing of new-born infants began in 1941. Until then, the expectant mothers were taken to a civilian clinic outside the camp, and were later sent back to the camp, while the infants were allowed to remain in freedom. It was a freedom which hardly deserved this name yet the mothers were happier thus.

Hunger And Filth

No gas chambers are to be found in the Russian camps. But in reality this merely means a difference in method.

In the Russian camps there are other ways of exterminating prisoners. It is not in gas chambers or crematoria that prisoners are murdered, but through hunger, filth and cold. Those in the far north-east of Siberia, in the Kolyma camp, know that the icy Polar nights are a specially effective means of murder!

In Ravensbruck, those who were seriously ill were first accommodated in sick-wards; later they were gassed. But is it more humane to send lung sufferers, who have just had their third haemorrhage, to hard labour in the sunflower fields and to give them such a scanty bread ration when they cannot manage to complete the work they are set to perform, so that they are certain to die of starvation?

Today we know more or less accurately, the total of those who were killed or gassed, or who otherwise perished in the German concentration camps. The numberless victims who have died in the Russian slave camps are not yet known. The day will come when the fate of those in Russian camps will also be disclosed. But until then nobody can give even an approximate total of the prisoners who have perished.

Millions In Prison

Even the number of survivors in the Russian slave infernos is difficult to estimate. We merely know that millions are imprisoned there. The few who are released and can tell the world what is going on have only their own restricted experiences to draw upon. The number of deaths varies very considerably in the different camps, according to climate, situation and the labour performed.

From Buchenwald to Dalstroi and Kolyma, from Murmansk to Karaganda there is an area greater than the whole of Europe, which is crowded with concentration camps, each with its special character, its special tasks and conditions. It is, therefore, impossible to tell of all the fatalities or the total of prisoners, especially as we have comparatively few eyewitness' accounts to guide us.

I have mentioned cold, hunger and filth as effective means of murder. There is no doubt that the dirt was greater in Karaganda than in Ravensbruck.

In Karanganda we had to wear the same clothes year in and year out, by day and by night. We were covered with lice from head to foot, and in our earth huts crawled bugs. After a working day of 17 hours we sank down on our beds of juniper twigs dead tired, but our night's rest was made miserable by the fight with the crawling pests. As a consequence, one became completely worn out before one's time, and the powers of resistance were broken down.

All who have been in a concentration camp know what dreadful and demoralising effects dirt has on the prisoners. It gradually consumes the desire to live.

Rations Stolen

The rations became constantly less the future we went from Moscow. The Russian serving-man, who in the course of centuries of Tsarist misgovernment turned to bribery and theft, has not yet broken away from these old habits when he finds himself far enough away from the watchful eyes in Moscow.

ON PAPER, OUR RATIONS WERE UNCHANGED, BUT IN THE COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION WE ACTUALLY RECEIVED ONLY HALF OF WHAT WE WERE ENTITLED TO. THE OTHER HALF HAD BEEN STOLEN.

Even if the food had been good, over exertion, illness and the severe climate would still have prevented a large proportion of the prisoners from accomplishing their allotted amount of work which was on a hard and fast scale. A slave who could not perform what the State expected of him, lost the interest of the State. When he was no longer of use, he was mercilessly left to die.

Slow Starvation

The Stakhanov system was used in the concentration camps but in another form.

Each camp had different kitchens. The "punishment block" and the agricultural workers received food from the worst of these; the second made deliveries to the repairs workshop and some of the office workers; the third supplied prisoners in the buildings and transport service, and the fourth and best served the technical personnel.

Those who had the ability or the necessary connexions to enable them to work themselves up from kitchen to kitchen had a chance of survival. But those who for a lengthy period were provided with the miserable food from the worst of the kitchens—and these comprised the greater number of prisoners—were domed to slow starvation.

It makes no difference what a person's political attitude may be in Russia. Whether he is a faithful supporter of Stalin or is critical in his thoughts—for only in thought is criticism possible—he has the same chance of being arrested in the night.

In Germany both open as well as concealed criticism was possible because the Nazi terror apparatus was not fully effective. One can safely say that within a short period it would have become as effective as the Russian system. But fate decreed that Soviet Russia should have the doubtful honour of holding the lead.

In Russia, with cynical recklessness and under the disguise of ideologies and institutions, countless human lives are sacrificed in order to promote the interests of the dictator State. The two concentration camp systems have their origin in different political starting points, but in principle they attain exactly the same goal. I cannot admit that there is, or has been, any difference of degree in favour of the Soviet camps.

CHALLENGE TO MUEHL

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(Continued from page 6)

firm soil in which to flourish and a long past to look to for inspiration. That is why India has never been conquered though invaded so often. That also is why the buffets of every passing modern doctrine cannot whip us into a frenzy.

America today is hysterically clapping her Communists and so-called Communists into jail, and hysteria sweeps this country at the very mention of Communism. The Government of India's policy is also anti-Communist but it retains some measure of sanity and balance. We do not tremble with fear or bristle with hatred at the mention of Communism.

Mr. Muehl is right when he says that the heart of India is in the villages and that any major reform must be accomplished through the villages, with their good in mind. As long ago as 1919 Gandhi realized the importance of this fact. That is why he dedicated his wife to the service of the Indian villages, lived like one himself, taught him to spin yarn to make his own cloth, and to manufacture his own salt to avoid a heavy tax, though the British Government decreed otherwise. Mr. Muehl must surely know that the illiterate masses of a country cannot by themselves accomplish anything. It took a Gandhi to mould them into an articulate organized group. It will take a government who follows Gandhi's teachings to continue to work for the ultimate good of the villager. This happens to be the aim of the present Government.

Incidentally, in addition to the wide reforms within the country, India has had time in these three short years since independence to become a nation respected for her efforts to maintain peace in the world. No one of any nationality can so proudly hold up his head and declare, "My country stands for peace" as can an Indian in this day and age. To me, an Indian, the future for my country looks bright—perhaps the only bright spot in a very dark, gloomy, power-mad world. I have no qualms for the future of the Indian villages. It cannot but be hopeful. Mr. Muehl should visit India again and absorb some of her optimistic outlook. His book, as I said at the beginning, is most interesting, but it can do incalculable harm to India if advertised as being full of "basic truth".

Washington, D. C.

BASIC CHARGE REMAINS

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(Continued from page 6)

Indian people to believe they are ready for all these beginnings, and I am no more dissuaded by the protests of their new leaders than I was by the dire protestations of the British.

Masses Will Do It

Yet all this only leads up to the real disagreement which Miss Sahgal phrases militantly in the last paragraph but one in her letter: "Mr. Muehl must surely know that the illiterate masses of a country cannot accomplish anything by themselves. Because actually, I don't know anything of the kind, and I don't believe that Miss Sahgal does either, and the fact that this sentence does not grate on her conscience tells a great deal about her approach to India's problems. For though I am sure that the author does not recognize them as such, these words are the stock argument for the "trusteeship of the Brahman", the principle which has been called in to justify all of the traditional inequalities of Indian history. Without being rhetorical I would like to point out just how many things "the illiterate masses" have accomplished: the French and American revolutions and if you prefer, the liberation of India from British control.

I have more confidence in the Indian people than Miss Sahgal, and I know that when her people are completely free it will not be the talkative Congressmen who have accomplished it but the illiterate and wonderful villagers.

That is why my book is an argument against a continuation of India's rule "from the top down" and a plea that the vitality and commonsense of these villagers be allowed a place in the governing of their country.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Indian Woman Forges Ahead

FREEDOM FIGHT GIVES GREAT IMPETUS

THE Indian woman is and has ever been associating herself whole-heartedly with the progressive movements in line with the evolution of thought and culture on the national plane. It is the genius of the Indian woman that her adequate strength still remains an example to her man from many aspects.

It may be not wide of mark to point out that the struggle for independence is and has ever been one of the greatest individual factors, resulting in further changes in the socio-economic plane. It has resulted in strengening bonds among the educated and non-educated women of all shades of opinion and with it has taken place a revolutionary change in the national scene.

Today more than ever, the

BY SARATHI NATH SET

Indian woman has been participating in the affairs of the state and in regard to all social, political, cultural and economical activities, she has been able to show her potentialities in line with the aspirations of her opposite number. The outlook of modern women has also undergone tremendous chages in so far as economics, society, culture, literature, law, institutions, association, individuality, creative activities, virtues and failings of human life are concerned and it is in their new and wider thought-patterns, belief-patterns and culture-patterns that the modern women appeal to man. In striking originality of their own, the women in modern India are affecting the structural pattern of things to come and the number of women taking intelligent interest in national reconstruction and planning, though very few for the time being, have been able to shake off the traditional age-long prejudices of caste and contraceptives.

In Poetry

Womanhood is and has ever been the favourite theme of song, for the poets and men of literature have been able to describe the tremendous importance of the new women in justice to their own virtues and failings. It is Tagore who has praised highly the uncommon traits of feminism revolutionising the entire character of all socio-political movements in the national plane. Tagore is unique in describing the serious role of women in love versus politics in some of his masterpieces, although it is difficult to say that his estimation of the Indian women in problem novels like "HOME AND ABROAD". "FOUR CHAPTERS" has done justice to the feminine characters as a whole.

The Indian epics have been the best books so far as the traditional woman influences the master-minds in social plane, and in the Mahabharat, the Ramayan, and in later schools of writings by Indian poets like Kalidas, Bhavabhuti Chandidas, Vidyapati, and the others, the female characters still remain examples to the Indian womanhood for ages to come.

Indian literature is and has since been flourishing in volume and in splendour of its own and it is in the high level creative works by generations of master-minds like Swami Vivekananda, Sri Ramkrishna Dev, Sankaracharya, Kabir, Guru Nanak, Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo that the ideal woman has been able to secure ideal place side by side with her man.

The evolutionary womanhood is bound to affect the thought-currents of the age and it is inevitable that the world problems are daily creating a threat to the equilibrium of the past for women of all ages and of all climes. The Indian woman has since been coming into new status acquired after trial and error for over two centuries and the present tendency to consolidate the achievements of the earlier eras has dynamically been letting loose living forces we hardly can afford to ignore.

The passive resistance movement started in the wake of twenties had more or less been a sort of nightmare to the otherwise violent regime of the past and with it came a vigorous thrust for reconciliation of several opposing forces of which emancipation of Indian woman throughout the vast country was one. The highlight of the emancipation movement is and has since been mobilization of social forces useful to the political and economic man as a whole and to the society as a state in embryo. Of many things, the main benefit has been the development of an unwritten charter of rights for Indian women. During the dynamic phase of national struggle, the part played by a set of remarkably talented women pointed to better understanding of the inherent strength of Indian womanhood and since then the fight for equality in status with the menfolk has been rightly taken for granted. The Indian Republican constitution gives all rights for adequate representation of women in affairs of the state. The number of women parliamentarians, women writers, journalists, poets, artists, painters, sculptors, orators, administrators, jurists, and social experts, is daily increasing and the Indian woman, like her Western sister, today influences the course of history.

There has been sufficient timelag to understand the more significant part the woman should play in the national plane and it is not difficult to say that greater efforts by fair sex will be made in step with their brothers for harmonious development of society that is to come. At the moment, it is not easy for ill-educated and the ill-nourised section of the Indian population to make the burden lighter so far as the burdens of middleclass are concerned. In respect of all that the middleclass suffers more than ever in their struggle for existence.

In certain attitudes of society as a whole, the difficulty of management of domestic affairs by the sophisticated woman has been a menace to the entire human society.

The modern complex social problems arising out of far more complex economic issues of the hour hardly have been understood in the best interests of the society at large and it is not surprising that the woman with education, has been unable to improve the present lot of her own.

Entertainments like cinema, theatre, drama, political meetings, gatherings, and other purposeless parties have been enough to destroy the otherwise unwary woman's peace of mind and the result is that the social equilibrium has been upset.

It is a paradox that the more social woman becomes the terrific force of disequilibrium unless checks and balances are there.

Shaw's Dictum

It is George Bernard Shaw who says that men are all the same and women are all different.

It would be more appropriate to point out that the differences between themselves are a threat to the social equilibrium itself.

If different women with their differently imperfect education, are left to themselves, the usual female contradictions may play havoc in society. This is no imagination. For instance Upton Sinclair, well-known novelist of the modern era, in his epic "The World's End Series" has been able to describe the horrors of sexual irregularities in Europe during and since World War I. Though Mr. Sinclair speaks of them in relation to European men and women, his conclusions and examination of contemporary problems affect human society as a whole.

In the middle of the twentieth century, the unrestricted habits of individuals, good or bad, may become a menace to the health of new society, unless education of the individual is all-comprehensive and all-purposeful. As a matter of fact, the inadequately trained should always be guided by the set of ideas more to the tune of the entire society or in other words, woman's responsibility to society as a state in embryo must be cultivated at the primary, secondary and at the university stages. It means the sociological education of woman as a whole is yet to be planned. In fact, at the present stage Indian womanhood has been passing through a sort of transition. At the moment, the percentage of woman-population taking intelligent interest in social, economical, cultural and political affairs is very small. It is also to be noticed that these few are those who are crying hoarse for more freedom of sexes.

The problem of unmarried mothers and broken homes is a new and distressing experience to all social experts and it is common knowledge that the post-partition era has been an era of loose morality in many fundamental ways. The number of displaced persons, particularly the number of women among the displaced, has been forced to adopt shameful living. The fact, however, still remains that the Indian woman as a whole must share the responsibility of the rehabilitation of these unfortunate sisters. Since the dawn of twentieth century, the more enlightened reformers, have broken open the door of tyranny of caste.

During the Second World War when the role of woman in the west influenced the playwrights, reformers, administrators, and men in other spheres, the Indian sister perhaps still faces the dilemma as to choice between the kitchen and the desk. The matter does not and cannot rest there. In the rest of Asia, there has been much improvement of relationship between women of all ages and of all climes thanks to the pioneering efforts of Dr. San-Yat Sen, earliest champion of feminism in the orient. The conservatism of the unenlightened section in some of the undeveloped countries in the orient has since been swept away with the rising tide of progressive literature in almost all lands, struggling for independence.

In fact, the influence of suffragist movement in England, and the perennial influence of western school of thought led by George Bernard Shaw, Aldous Huxley, H. G. Wells, Somerset Maugham, Pearl Buck, Upton Sinclair, Lewis Sinclair, to name a very very few among the thousand others, has been accelerating the fight for equality of sexes in the rest of the world but the position in India has been more or less in a state of flux for a fairly long time.

John Galsworthy's "That Forsyte Woman" or woman pining for Sunday husband, to quote a favourite phrase from GBS, may be a shock and revelation to many but it is the inevitable situation ahead. More frequently it may be that society remains indifferent to the efforts of individuals making a departure from the past.

In India 92 per cent of the total female population is illiterate but still the so-called literate section not more than eight per cent living in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, has been moving away from the life of the majority residing in villages. The village mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, children, to say the least, have been living in darkness.

The adventurous steps taken by Mahatma Gandhi alone during his entire life have given a great impetus to womankind. The problem of refugee sisters must be tackled as a priority problem with the co-operation of entire section of the fair sex. The modern woman by her own efforts directed to the national planning may do much in the shape of things to come if superficial things of life are discarded. The virtues of service to the underprivileged and underdogs must be cultivated. The modern Indian woman should come forward to take up the stupendous task of reconciliation and advancement intelligently.

PRINCESS GOES WINDOW-SHOPPING

PRINCESS FATIMA, the 22-year-old sister of the Shah of Persia, and her 26-year-old Californian student husband VINCENT HILLYER were in London recently. PRINCESS FATIMA (left) is seen above window-shopping in Bond Street.

Old Order Changeth In Hollywood

COMING STARS OF BIG MAGNITUDES

BY SHEILAH GRAHAM

WHEN I first came to Hollywood in 1936, Claudette Colbert was a well-established star. So was Gary Cooper, Bette Davis, Errol Flynn, William Powell, Myrna Loy, Irene Dunne, Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Joan Crawford and Cary Grant. **All of them are still at the top. But some cracks are beginning to show and I don't give any of them more than four years on the screen—unless they switch to character roles which some of them would rather die than do.**

Who will take their places? Many are chosen, but few have the personality to ride stardom after their initial breaks.

I think Keefe Brasselle will be a very big star one of these days soon. His mother has been Betty Grable's hairdresser for years, and Betty even talked her boss, Darryl Zanuck, into giving Keefe a test. But nothing happened for him until Ida Lupino took a chance—because she couldn't afford to pay for an established star in "Not Wanted." Now Keefe, very tall, dark and handsome—and 26—has a fascinating contract at Metro.

I think Cathy O'Donnell is the stuff of which big stars are made. She has the same quality as Janet Gaynor —wistful, sweet, like a puppy you want to bring in out of the rain.

Jumping Ahead

Janet Leigh is jumping ahead so fast, I'm spinning. Howard Hughes has done most for her with some smart glamouring in two quick leads with Robert Mitchum and John Wayne. Hughes dipped the Leigh neckline, raised the hemline, and had both boys make lots of love to the lady. Now Metro is looking at the well-stacked girl with very much more interested eyes. From now on, sweet-little-thing roles are out. Tempestuous drammer is in for Janet.

Sally Forrest, the girl who jumped to fame with Brasselle, should have a very big future. She has everything—looks, figure, real ability, and youth. Sally is now under contract to Metro.

I haven't seen Marlon Brando in "The Men" yet. But I hear he's completely different' from anything we've ever seen on the screen. His manners are horrible. But that won't stop him if he's as good in the movie as I hear. He couldn't fail to be real star calibre after that performance in "A Streetcar Named Desire."

Prettiest Redhead

Arlene Dahl is the prettiest redhead in Hollywood. And the most ambitious—and that takes in Greer Garson, Ann Sheridan and what have you.

I'm told she does a fine acting job in "Three Little Words" with Fred Astaire and Red Skelton. It's hard to visualize Arlene as a Mrs. Miniver, but when Greer gives up, Arlene hopes to be ready to take over.

Bergman has gone down the drain of public opinion. But Swedish compatriot Marta Toren is trying to be good enough to step into her shoes. I mean "good" literally. Marta is a bit of a pain for her studio. She absolutely refuses to pose in a sweater or cheesecake. "I want to be dignified," she says. That's what Ingrid also said when she came here in 1939 carrying her baby daughter, Pia, in a cute sack over her shoulder.

Elizabeth Taylor has swooped into the glamour-gal shoes formerly worn by Hedy Lamarr. Lizzie still has a bit to learn about acting. But with her kind of dazzling beauty, she'll have to be a bad actress—which she is not—to fail to reach stardom heights.

She's as good now as Lana Turner was when she started. Lana, by the way, is said to be miffed because Metro is giving so much publicity to Elizabeth.

Corinne Calvet, with the right pictures, could develop into another Marlene Dietrich. This Frenchie drips with sex appeal. And has enough temperament to make her exciting.

Mario's Problem

Mario Lanza is taking up where Nelson Eddy left off. And he's younger than Nelson was when he started (don't scream at me, all you faithful Eddy fans—I'm just stating a fact). Mario's only problem is to keep his weight down. Nothing can keep his glorious voice down. But he can't be fat on film and be a hero.

Samuel Goldwyn bought "Billion Dollar Baby" three years ago—to star his new discovery Vera-Ellen. Now Metro is making her a big dancing star. But Sam has a new billion dollar baby up his sleeve—15-year-old Joan Evans—an exciting beauty in any language. Loretta Young was a star at 14. Everyone thinks she's a hundred now because she has been around so long. The same will happen to Joan.

June Allyson has already reached the pinnacle—and she is only 25. Betty Grable is on the sunny side of 35. I predict June will soon pass her in box-office popularity.

Shelley Winters reminds me a lot of Joan Bloodell. She isn't beautiful but packed with energy and oozing with that old feelings. I think Shelley will be a big star if she stops burning the candle at both ends—and the middle.

The girls are now going for John Derek in a big way. He languished at 20th Century-Fox for two years without getting a crack at the camera. But then Van Johnson was at Warners for six months and they just couldn't get around to giving him a picture.

This may sound peculiar, but I think one of the really big stars of the future is Jane Russell.

And I'm not trying to be funny. I thought her acting was elementary in "The Outlaw." But in the past seven years, Jane has been learning her trade in nonstop personal appearances all over the country. And now she's not bad and getting better all the time as an actress. She can put a song over like nobody's business. When you win that Academy Award Jane, remember I said it first!

Strictly Feminine

Wife (modelling a new hat before husband): "It didn't cost a thing. It was marked down from dol. 20 to dol. 10, so I brought it with the dol. 10 I saved."

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"My worst sin," she sighed, "is vanity. I spend hours each day before a mirror admiring my beauty."

"That's not vanity, sister; that's imagination."

BRIBERY CAUSED FALL OF GOLCONDA

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(Continued from Page 7)

Hasan, the secret communication sent by him to the ruler of Bijapur fell into the hands of Aurangazeb, whose rage, on seeing the despatch, knew no bounds. "Confound that poultry-seller," exclaimed the Emperor scornfully. "I have, in my clemency, postponed punishing that tiger-exhibitor, that monkey-trainer for his misconduct so long. But since the cock has taken to crowing on his dunghill of a fort, I shall lose no more time in wringing his neck."

'True To Salt'

At the time Abul Hasan received Aurangazeb's ultimatum, he was in the Gosha Mahal Baraderi, a mansion in the suburbs of the Hyderabad city, enjoying music from a band of musicians newly arrived from the north. Immediately sending away the musicians on some pretext, he summoned his generals and showing them the ultimatum of Aurangazeb urged them to fight valiantly and, if possible, take Aurangzeb as prisoner. Hardly had the king dismissed his generals when he received the shocking news that the vanguard was advancing on Hyderabad. Immediately the king and the 'zenana' took to the underground tunnel and reached the Bala Hissar safely. At that very moment Prince Shah Alam entered and occupied the Gosha Mahal Baraderi.

Aurangazeb also arrived with a large army and then hostilities opened a vengeance.

Soon Aurangazeb realised that the capture of Golconda was not an easy affair as he first thought it to be and hence he had recourse to bribery thus gaining to his side all the 'ameers' of Abul Hasan except one by name Abdur Razack Lari who stood by his master to the very last. As time dragged on without the least advantage to the Moghuls, Aurangazeb became furious and his heart dropped as he beheld "the white piles of skeletons that looked like hillocks of snow" around his place.

As a last resort Aurangazeb wrote to Abdur Razack Lari with his own hand promising him so many favours. Abdur Razack tore the Moghul Emperor's letter to bits and flinging them at the face of the messenger asked him to tell his master that they were determined to remain true to the salt they had eaten and also to fight to death.

The struggle lasted for many months and on the last day of the fall of Golconda, Abdullah Khan Pani, like the traitor that he was, posted himself at the Fateh Darwaza and at a signal from him the Moghul troops entered Golconda by means of ladders. Had it not been for the treachery played by the 'ameers' of Abul Hasan, the history of Golconda would have been different. The king was then sent a prisoner to Dowlatabad fort, where he resided till his death.

Strong Fort

There are nearly three miles of walls around Golconda of strong crenellated stone with eighty-seven bastions at the angles and specimens of the Qutub Shahi guns can still be found there, many with the breaches blown off and others still carrying the rods with which they were spiked when Aurangazeb captured the fort in 1687. The fort had in those days eight gates, but only the Mecca, Jamali, Banjara and Fateh gates are now in use. Of these four gates Fateh gate is the most picturesque. The doors of this gate which are of teakwood are studded with sharp-pointed iron spikes, intended mainly as a defence against war elephants. Just to the right side of the gate are some hundreds of old cannon balls made of solid granite, piled in places. About a quarter of a mile from the Fateh Gate is a road on the right leading to the Nav Mahal, an old palace consisting as its name implies of nine palaces which gives one an excellent idea of the style of architecture, which was prevalent at the time of the first Nizam. The palace in those days was surrounded by a high wall with strong gates.

In the main street of the Golconda fort and quite near the gate of the citadel lies the Juma Masjid, a small building the roof of which is supported by fine rows of arches.

The gate of the Juma Masjid is surmounted by a dome, but the doorway is evidently of Hindu origin and appears to have been once the entrance to a Hindu temple.

On entering the citadel to the left will be seen a big three-storied building of granite known as the Sila Khana, which was once used as an armoury, and to the right are the ruins of the quarters used by the garrison at the time of the Qutub Shahi kings. The ruins of the king's palace and its spacious courtyard testify to its splendour in the days of its glory and prosperity. In a corner of the ruined palace there is a large circular opening which, it is said, forms the entrance to a subterranean passage extending to Gosha Mahal, five miles distant.

Descending to the fort and passing to the west, will be found on both sides of the road the ruins of palaces and mosques and of the dwelling houses of the nobles and retainers of the Qutub Shahi kings and the first Nizam.

The Tombs

At the foot of Golconda are the tombs of the Qutub Shahi kings who had fought so valiantly and are now lying peacefully in a shady garden of fruit trees.

The tombs are mostly of a uniform appearance each standing in the centre of a vast quadrangular terrace approached on all sides by flights of steps, leading to an arcade formed by an equal number of pointed arches on each side and topped by a lofty flat terrace with a minaret at each angle.

The most striking of all the tombs is the tomb of Quli Qutub Shah, founder of Hyderabad. It is 180 feet high and there is a unique gallery between the square and the domes. The dome outside above the gallery is nearly 50 feet high. Outside each portal are two granite pillars made of single blocks, 22 feet high, and the porticos are paved with slabs of single stones.

Close to this is the mausoleum of Ibrahim Shah, fourth king of Golconda and this tomb is the only one that shows to some extent traces of the enamel with which many of the shrines were ornamented. The doorways are of finely polished black basalt.

Those who come to Hyderabad never fail to pay a visit to Golconda.

Human Nature's Wonderful

General Benjamin F. Butler was on his way to Boston to try a lawsuit before Judge Shaw.

"May I look at your notes on the case?" asked his friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was travelling with him.

Consent being given, Holmes was astonished to find written at the top of page one the notation: "Insult the judge." He asked Butler for an explanation.

His friend laughed.

"It is quite simple," he replied. "I first get Judge Shaw's ill will by insulting him. Later in the case he will have to decide many points for or against me. Now, Judge Shaw is an exceedingly just man, and as I have insulted him, he will lean to my side, for fear of letting his personal feeling against me sway his decision the opposite way"

The device won Butler the coveted victory.

He had challenged the judge's spirit of fair play.

VAGARIES ON MATRIMONIAL FRONT

IN Hope Mills, North Carolina, a local constable acceded to the pleas of a frantic husband who appealed: "You've got to put me in jail. I've got two wives and I just can't stand it any more."

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A Toledo, Ohio, housewife clouted her husband solely because of curiosity. She was frying eggs one morning and was suddenly seized with a burning desire to find out what would happen if she hit him with a skillet.

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A Shreveport, Louisiana, youth broke his leg when he jumped from a second storey window while walking in his sleep. He told officers that he was having nightmares about his forthcoming marriage.

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In Metz, France, a husband talized for three months after his wife had sliced him with a scythe petitioned the court for her release—because he didn't know how to cook.

*

A man in Green Bay, Wisconsin, went to the "Press-Gazette" office to report the disappearance of his wife. "She sued me for divorce eleven times", he explained, "and each time the case was dismissed. The neighbours saw her walking across the field yesterday with her belongings in a wheelbarrow Put an item in the paper, won't you? I want that wheelbarrow back."

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A Texarkana, Arkansas, housewife, charged with carving her husband with a knife, declared that "We play like that all the time."

INDIA'S PRESIDENT

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(Continued from page 3)

bonds of his ego and floods it away to cover the ends of earth.

Clean manliness is one of the many debts Prasad owes to nature. He symbolises the ideal type of Indian character. To see him courted by ethical will and compassion is not praise enough. One does not paralyse the other. He tells us that at heart he is an Indian and deeper still a peasant. This only illustrates his too-conscious appreciation of an unspoiled spirit.

Robotism Must Go

The elemental wind in his mental make-up is often labelled primitivism. We salute his primitivism, as it reflects the vitality and calm of nature. He exhorts man not to become a driven mechanical toy.

In our paradoxical age, the compulsive drives have reduced him into a walking frustration. Prasad's imagination lashes out against this depersonalising tendency. In the aesthetic theatre of Prasad, this conflict between creativeness and robotism is vividly shown. He tells a world crouched on the murder machines that moral emphasis is not aesthetic suicide.

In Prasad, justice and charity burn with a steady flame. In this sense, he belongs to the order of the Absolute. And so there is in his utterances a snatch of the spirit, an active acceptance of life. Those who find it hard to accept all his assumptions are agreed upon the range of his sympathies. Not the least of Prasad's merits is his blend of freedom and innocence which one breathes in the snow-fields of the Himalayas. He has also restored the balance of our interests and given a conscious grace to our freedom.

Moral Idealism

Moral idealism is declarative of Prasad's thought-life. It is at one with the impulses of his soul. He asks us whether we would like to live as men or blossom into Tarzans. However, he makes this concession. One may be unspiritual but he must have a hard core of sanity. This means he must devote his energies to selected ends. The serenely imaginative or the clammy Yoga look is not always the ideal life. One may wax his moustache or use exotic perfume, but his life-view must have a scruple and a solidity. For, it is men without fixed goals and developed character that become the willing dupes of the system. When they exhibit the courage and lucidity to see the ultimate values, their life attains a new dignity and equilibrium.

The idealism of Prasad attempts the definition of man's status in society and nature. It declares that man must develop a conscious social life in harmony with the larger natural setting. Then he has two loyalties; one to the social collective; and the other to primary intuitions.

Thus the web of life is supported by two wires; Personal and community awareness. Their balance indicates social cohesion and the ideal development of man. When man puts to sleep his conscious and becomes a mechanical imbecile, he weakens the fibres of the spirit. Such an individual prefers automatism to creativeness, langour and abandonment to the pursuit of ideals.

In the Neo-Marxian Eden, there is a quenching of the flair of life. In the Gandhian utopia, there is provocative detachment. A historical shasm lies between these two opposite polarities. Absolute oneness and class truth are their "locomotives of history" Prasad is the leader essential, who has the synthetic judgment to walk over this chasm. He rightly contends that there should be an adequate fusion between the ideal and fact, the personal element and the social truth.

Integrated

The one merit of Prasad is that he relates a theory of moral sentiment with a given social setting. He proposes to both an inward test. This conscious evaluation of human and social activity in the light of an ideal constitutes the ultimate message of his philosophy. In a broad sense, it is a synthesis of Indian and Greek lifeviews. It envisages a theory of life grounded on absolute values and social balance. At the same time it exhorts man to participate in life and discover and sustain new excellences. The contemplative spirit is made to work on the crude material of life.

Prasad has disturbingly reminded his own people of the decay in idealism. He knows that the symbols employed to win freedom are inadequate in developing patterns of free life. He does not hawk sentiments but urges man to take his soul in his hands. It is true that we are in a fluid stage of our political evolution. We have not yet learnt to stifle our ugly inclinations. Naturally, the essential life qualities have gone to the black-market. The nation must soon experience a replunge of its mind into the ideal. Will Prasad give it the new symbols to integrate its sensations and adventures?

Liberation Of Mind

Prasad stands for a purely intellectual conception of life. In his view, the emancipation of humanity consists in the emancipation of its mind. Though he has not elaborately built up a life-system, yet it is clear beyond all doubt that he has given us a new style of thought. His ideology is not a pruned orchid but has grown like wild roses. With the exception of Radhakrishnan, Prasad has an unmatched imaginative realism and tranquil feeling. What little he has written is among the best that is thought, and it has a vitalising quality.

He establishes the facts that every process is the result of Mind and Spirit working in harmony. The inner structure of life and history can be revealed only by creative synthesis. Without a scale of values, the idea of growth becomes a fiction. At the root of all values is thought and the last word of thought is freedom.

The deterministic creeds turn society into a Siberian horror camp. If we are in a mood to learn from history then the new order must be integral and intuitional. Then only it enables man to exist in the social modality and the social process will find its richest quarry in the intuitions of the spirit. Here is tradition and experiment, freedom and integration, human values and the intensification of life.

To sum up, the thought of Prasad proclaims that man is the creater of the social process and society must provide the ground for his ideal development. When the moral and the social are linked together, morality becomes self-perfecting and initiative freedom and creativeness. The mind of Prasad which is concerned with thought, social aroma and vital impulse anticipates the future of civilisation as metasociological.

The idealism of Prasad betokens a reunion of the intellect and intuition. Furthermore, it resolves the present crisis in our valuation. We received the gift of creative freedom from Gandhi. But we have remained too long in the glare of his moral ideal. Naturally, we are carving for a new setting which lays emphasis on creative thought. The nascent movements in India are drifting away from the essences. It is impossible to elude these new forces and they are already claiming new allegiance. Instead of meeting their challenge on the plane of thought, the Gandhians are busy setting up glass cases for their faith. All this is disquieting. But what of Prasad? Can his idealism draw into its orbit the faith of Gandhi and transform it into a rational and sociological framework of life? It is said of Prasad that he is afraid to hurt others' vanity. If he is caught in a bog of sentiment he will only leave the field open for new fanaticism.

Prasad is a politician of dispersed sympathies and a shrewd forecaster of events. One sometimes regrets his mode of easy benevolence. Then he throws away the gift of his genius. No doubt, his caution and counsel have achieved a measure of control over the inner forces of history. The changing mass impulses must also haunt a responsible politician. They become a weapon in the struggle for power. Prasad should therefore create a new spiritual climate in which a growing alienation of the masses from the Congress would be difficult. Only a firm adherence to the Gandhian moral valuations can sublimate the aggressive drive of the masses. Then the problem arises how to reconcile the purposeful actions of the new regime with the mass spontaneity for neo-Gandhism. In the language of the psychologists, the masses are unpredictable demons. An analyst of Indian democracy can see disruptive trends in the unconscious of the masses now To prevent the explosions of the mass energy, Prasad should act as a linking bridge between the constitutional element and the historical element.

He should enlarge the insight of the ruling class into the new social and psychic conditions. Otherwise they will be feebly equipped against the onset of the counter revolution. Reflection shows that Prasad has the searching mind and the revolutionary fervour to persuade his colleagues to worship at the throne of Gandhi.

The thought of Prasad is a bid for the renewal of man. It traces the moral confusion of our epoch to the crisis in valuation. The new emotive theories have given a wooden finality to the ethic of Power. The essential thread that connects Prasad with the method of Gandhi is the faith that there is a dynamic relationship between community and morale. Both man and society can attain the dimension of moral experience. It opens up a new and crucial phase of world history, moralisation of community life.

Non-Violent Ideal

Prasad has transmuted the non-violent element in his own life and works and asserts that the planners of the world process should take their draughts from that eternal vessel. But he develops a mood of resignation and fatigue when he listens to the noisy rhetoric of statesmen mocking the awareness of peace. He has the courage to say that they have poised civilisation over a fearful void. He is convinced that the non-violent political tradition which Gandhi has founded should become the tradition of man. It runs directly counter to the chicane of powers and strengthens the structure of man's personality. The plenitude of peace comes into being when the citizen-body compels the state to define its political attitude in the light of the non-violent ideal.

Will man tune his inner psychic instrument to this grand theme? Can the India of Gandhi lead the way to this brighter world?

Prasad has perfect sympathy for all these people whose spiritual travail is obvious. He is convinced that all men have an ideal to serve and a joy to share. He warns the masses to be on the alert when statesmen twist ideals to suit prejudice. As an emancipated Indian, his message to a decadent world is "Personalise Freedom". Then only freedom becomes a prism of the spirit and not a packhorse of the dictators.

Not Shadow Play

The philosophical life of Prasad is not a shadow play. It is an instrument which explores the patterns of reality. He receptively lives in the age of unbalance. Naturally, his image of the new man is born of the tortured scene and events. Out of the decay in moral aspiration, the sceptical and selfconscious attitude, the blitzed social fabric his towering existential concept emerges. It also feeds on tradition and his full grown imagination.

The philosophy of Prasad is a movement to bridge the historical chasm between the spiritual and material meanings of things. By relating existence with essence it forges new symbols which mill around life and history. It is not mere whirling fragments but a complete life-system. It is existential without being bitter.

Prasad is the heir to the moral capital accumulated by our centuries of tradition. He is sustaining the moral fabric of the people by redefining the aesthetic and spiritual values It is vital to remember that he is not a regular system-maker but a subtle thinker who emerges from a ferment of ideas with the vivyfying touch of love. He accepts the harsh contrasts of life without impairing the optimistic vision of the human material. He sees in the drama of existence a melting of polar forces, an orchestration of the contrasts. In his view, it is untruth that makes us finite and truth leads us to the infinite. Truth is a fighting certainty and it exists for ever and ever.

An ethical flame clothes the ideas of the scholarly Prasad. He is not a moralising platform politician, but a symbol of balanced personality. Beneath the crust of his vision there is a turbid force of mystical desire. He also draws the psychic elements of his life into the solid knot of reason. Thus on a higher plane of rational existence he provides a place for the mystical leap. He accepts the view that mysticism is born at the frontiers of thought. This passionate concern for rational living and higher intuitions turns the human personality into a cosmic theatre.

New Dispensation

Will Prasad the social moralist lead men on the path of light paying heed to the signposts set up by Gandhi? He has proclaimed under the tyrant's heel that men can only live in the realm of freedom. He has shown how the history of power-politics is wearing the fair mask of the history of the world. He tells us that in this mutable and half-understood world the only permanent thing is man's ethical will to walk in freedom alone. The heart-blood of Gandhi has generated new tempests which will tear man from his poisonous mooring.

Love will establish the open society. The thought of Prasad is its happy forerunner. It is intellectually precise and emotionally suggestive. It is a key to unlock the heart and a faith to greet the brave new dispensation.

The Sewri People's Welfare centre presented a casket and address to Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, on the occasion of the inauguration of the centre.

INDO-PAK ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

"THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DIVIDED INDIA" published by Vora and Co., 3 Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Rs. 16.

With India and Pakistan getting independence in 1947, the political balance in South-East Asia has undergone fundamental changes. The nationalistic urge has spread to neighbouring areas leading to the independence of Indonesia, and the emergence of political consciousness in other parts. Shrewd observers have, however, noted that the real problem of these countries is economic. They are inhabited by large masses of poor people living on a low standard of subsistence.

For the better understanding economic problem in the more important of these countries, namely, India and Pakistan, the publication of a book with the title "The Economic Consequences of Divided India" by Professor C. N. Vakil, Director, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, supplies a great want. As such, it will be welcomed by all those who wish to have an authoritative analysis of facts brought out with a mature judgment, and a full realisation of the realities of the situation. The role that the interdependent economy of India and Pakistan should play in the lives of millions of people, who inhabit these countries, is forcibly brought out in this book.

The volume is of 560 pages, Royal Octavo, closely printed and is packed with carefully compiled statistical data.

First Fruits Of Freedom

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(Continued from Page 2)

accent is not the sure passport it was to every office and every job. The parading of cigarette tins and the long-enduring cheroots has ceased to be (or will soon be, we hope) chic. Cotton is now as respectable as foreign wool except perhaps at Christian weddings. A man's nearness to heaven is, as in ancient India, becoming inversely and not directly proportional to the number of TIES he has. People will no longer be judged by the shine of their shoes or the polish of their buttons, but by the shape of the heads and of their probable contents. One might be wisely humble without being condemned for not having push and guts. Now one does not have to pretend, to boast, to humbug,—these foreign ideals have followed the people who imported them

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Again, the first language of our educational institutions has become the second, will soon be the third, and the second has become the first. A very minor change, a mere change in nomenclature at present, but psychologically and potentially how vital! Our Indian language pandits are no longer ashamed of themselves or of their names. English is humble, like THE ENGLISH, content to dream of the past shutting its eyes on the future. It is surrendering its chairs one by one to its vernacular superiors. Time was when no pandit could occupy a front seat in any gathering, but now he is on the platform, haranguing, inspiring the leaders of the future.

Has independence done nothing?

Did we ever hear, before independence, our officers complaining of interference in their normal duties? Every interference was then an order, oral or written, and obeyed as such. Nay, no interference was necessary. They read the minds of their masters and found pleasure and promotion in catering even to their whims. But now with independence they have become really independent, they brook no interference; they do their duty, according to their lights, or their dependants' lights. Have we not gained much? At least have they not gained much?

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Till that 15th of August 'Made in England,' 'Incorporated in England,' 'Printed in England,' 'Reviewed in England,' even 'Returned from England,' covered a multitude of sins. These last, local 'England-returneds,' often talked of going 'home' when they periodically went back to England at Government expense to improve their accents and their complexions, but not their brains. For, out of the unwise cannot come wisdom even if subjected to periodical 'tempering' by alternate stays in the torrid and temperate zones. How often a mother, a father, an uncle, a father-in-law, in ordinary Indian clothes has been disowned by sons and nephews because they did not seem decent folk in a company of cigar-smoking, wine-bibbing, dancing dandies? And now! The half-naked Mahatma has not lived in vain, though 'official dress' maniacs are not wanting who would gladly undo his work. Our village gentlemen, no truer gentlemen in the world, need no longer be ashamed of themselves or their clothes even in the presence of President Prasad. No Indian will prefer now a European mate to the darker type that he is accustomed to at home and in his own mirror. Witness the hundreds of recent 'foreign scholars' who have returned safe.

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In the field of sports there is not much reorientation yet, but in the spirit, and outlook of sportsmen there is. We are not likely to go back, for some years at least, to our less expensive, less dangerous, but not less interesting village games. But till independence there was a feeling, sedulously propagated by interested men at home and abroad, that the short-cut to independence was cricket or tennis. It used to be said that one victory by an Indian side at Lords or the Oval, or a Wimbledon Championship meant more than a hundred Satyagraha movements. These champions of sport conveniently forgot that a world championship in wrestling, or the first place in Olympic hockey brought us no millimetre nearer freedom. How childishly simple freedom battles would have been if only what they believed or told was true, and how bloodless! We no longer hear such foolish talk. Now we play the game for the sake of the game, not to please a master and win crumbs.

●

Till independence we had no faith in our own standards. When an Englishman or one from the Continent praised us we felt good, when he condemned us we felt humble, guilty, repentant, eager to improve; or we screamed. We were eager for the foreigner's opinion even when they were worth less than nothing. (Of course there were worthy opinions, but so over-valued here). Our Vedas are good because a Max Muller praised them, our Ramayana is good because it has been translated into the Russian, our Sakuntala is good because Goethe praised it, (and conversely Goethe is good because he praised the Sakuntala), our Tagore is great because C. F. Andrews accepted him as master, our Mahatma is great because a Miss Mira Ben adored him. How anxious we were for these certificates from the West, and how sparing in quality and quantity the ones we got. How often for a page of praise we got books like Mother India or Verdict on India. But now we get praise from every one and in plenty. We only smile superiorly and contemptuously when we hear it.

Is this no gain?

A Cambridge, Massachusetts, wife admitted that she kept her husband drunk because he made only thirty dollars a week when sober—but when he was in jail for drunkenness, she received sixty dollars a week in relief payments.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

With North-South vulnerable, you, North, have the following hand

♠ Q 5
♡ K 8 7 4
◇ 9 6 2
♣ A 10 7 3

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1◇	1♠	Pass	Pass
3 N T.	Pass	?	

What do you bid?

IF partner is strong enough to bid three notrump knowing that you do not hold enough to have made a free bid over West's one spade overcall, your hand is powerful indeed. Assuming that he could win nine tricks (and he must have at least eight) in his own hand, your spade queen, heart king and club ace are each worth one trick.

It is fairly obvious that he has at least a six-card diamond suit from his bid and your three diamonds help to assure his solidity. Adding three tricks to his total, if he has nine, he should be able to make six, but just to give him leeway, you should bid only five notrump. This was the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ Q 5
♡ K 8 7 4
◇ 9 6 2
♣ A 10 7 3

WEST
♠ K J 9 6 2
♡ Q 5
◇ 8 7
♣ K Q 8 5

EAST
♠ 10 8 6 4
♡ 10 9 3 2
◇ 10 5
♣ 6 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A 7
♡ A J 6
◇ A K Q J 6 3
♣ J 9

After North bid five notrump, South carried on to six. West opened the club king, won by North's ace. A club was returned immediately, and West allowed South's jack to win. If he had taken this trick, any lead but a diamond would have given South twelve tricks, while a diamond lead would have assured the contract via a squeeze. But ducking the club merely postponed the inevitable.

South ran off six diamonds, discarding two hearts and a club from dummy. West discarded three spades and a club. Next declarer cashed the heart ace and led a heart to dummy's king. Of course, when West's queen appeared, South's spade ace and heart jack rounded out the total of twelve tricks, but even if the queen did not appear, South could have made his contract by leading dummy's last club and discarding the heart jack from his hand. Lest would have to win and lead a spade from his king—allowing declarer to win the last two tricks with dummy's spade queen and South's spade ace.

La Martiniere College

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(Continued from Page 2)

statement of his religious beliefs and handsome legacies. Large sums were devoted to relieve the poverty of all classes of people, irrespective of race or creed in Calcutta, Lucknow and Chandernagore, with the request that tablets should be erected bearing his name and the sum bequeathed. This excusable piece of vanity was respected and such tablets were erected in St. John's Church, Calcutta, and in that of St. Louis, Chandernagore.

"But the largest sums were set apart to found three schools, one in his own town of Lyons, one at Lucknow and one at Calcutta, where the boys and girls were to be taught the English language and religion".

He was born a Frenchman and died as a Frenchman refusing to become a naturalised Englishman. To the deep regret of all Major-General Claude Martin died on the 13th September, 1800.

●

The La Martiniere is an irregular building in a sort of Italian style. The basement storey is raised to a good height above the ground and has extensive wings, but the superstructure is bizarre and has been styled a 'whimsical pile' though there is something striking in the great central tower.

The most remarkable feature about the whole building is that it is free from even a single wooden beam.

In a room in the La Martiniere there is a beautiful picture by the artist Zoffani who was an Oudh contemporary of Major-General Claude Martin. "She was of a princely family from whom she ran way, to be discovered by a French officer in the 'chikan' work bazar in Lucknow. He bought her and sold her again to General Martin at the age of about eight and he educated her and finally married her. In this painting she is portrayed with one of Martin's adopted sons". The ceilings of the building are plastered with diverse colours. Below the level of the ground in the 'tykhanas' General Martin lies buried. This was done on his instructions with a view to prevent the building from being appropriated by Muslims.

His life should serve as an object lesson to us in India. The moment Major-General Claude Martin set his foot on the soil of India, he identified himself with the lives and fortunes of Indians and gave all his fabulous wealth to various charitable causes. India will ever remember this benevolent Frenchman with the greatest affection and esteem.

RED VICTORY SANS SOVIET TROOPS IN FRANCE

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(Continued from Page 8)

cannot do what Russia is doing without risking a series of crisis which would lead to the very thing it desires to avoid, that is, economic collapse, social upheaval, and the probable victory of Communism.

In a powerful speech before the French Parliament, M. Mendes-France said that the choice was the old one between recovery and rearmament, butter and guns.

Perhaps the butter-guns dilemma can be partly evaded if each European government distributes a token quantity of butter while it manufactures guns and marches directly toward inflation, passing the bill to the Treasury in Washington for payment.

But in that case, the American taxpayer would have to agree to underwrite practically the whole rearmament programme of Europe in addition to that of his own country. And even then, the problem of maintaining the present European standard of living, to say nothing of improving it would not have been met.

In effect, Russia without firing a shot can engage the Western coalition in an economic war for years to come without serious consequence to its own regime and way of life, while Western Europe, under the weight of rearmament, goes from crisis to crisis, with Communist propaganda exploiting the discontent of peoples who after five years of war and five painful years of recovery had at last begun to breathe again.

These are the facts that the strategists of the West seem to have forgotten to put on their agenda.

Eternal Game

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(Continued from Page 25)

a little disgust. Why not say clearly? I am feeling giddy."

"What do you see in my eyes, Prince?"

"A red fire! They are very red, Princess. I am unable to face their glare. Perhaps you are not well. Better take a little rest."

●

The Princess drew still closer. He stood still. She had crossed the limits from where retreat would mean her defeat, which for a woman is worse than death. She thought, it would be now or never, and she caught him by his arms and began to pull him towards herself. For a while the wild prince was bewildered. He failed to imagine the real phenomenon. It was too abrupt for him. He lost the link of the original theme completely. In the perplexity of the situation time was hanging heavy upon him. And suddenly his Goddess flashed across his sheet of brain. He gained senses. "Ah me" he explaimed, and pushing the Princess back, he dashed out of the tent. He ran at full speed, till he thrust himself into his temple.

Unable to face the Idol, he fell senseless before the Image, and the Princess lay unconscious in her tent, with a bitter taste of indigantion and contempt.

●

In his dreams came the beauteous Princess to clasp him to her loving breast. He went nearer and nearer, as if helplessly, though every time hesitating.

"Do you like me," she asked?

"Yes," he replied in all sincerety.

"Would you like to see my real self, hapless man?

I feel pity on your being so simple. You are yet unaware of the whole irony. Open your eyes and see my real shape, my natural self".

And in the next moment he saw the Princess had evaported. In its place was quivering the red flame of a candle, like the thirsty tongue of some carnivorous creature. And a moth was drawing near it. It flew round the flame with joy; and then tried to caress its beloved object. And it scorched its wings; yet it did not cease crawling round the candle till it met with its end. Heaps and heaps of such scorched moths were lying around, while new ones were swarming to meet the same fate. Mrinal could not see further. "They are mad," he cried, and his dream came to an end. His Goddess was smiling before him. He fell at the feet of the Deity to be excused for the last day's lapsing from his duty. His aim and the reality of his life, were afresh in his mind when he came out with his bow and arrows to hunt for the day.

Nature's Creation had returned to her laps. The tender strings of lust could not sustain his tenacity The dream was horrible, though short-lived. Happy he was in having escaped the clutches of that persistent fire, the "Eternal Game!"

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HOW BONE BANKS HELP CRIPPLES

Bone banks, repositories where healthy bones removed from sick or injured persons are preserved for treatment of crippled people, are maintained in a number of hospitals in the United States.

A technician at the United States Naval Hospital near Washington reads the label on a jar of bone meal, from the bone bank.

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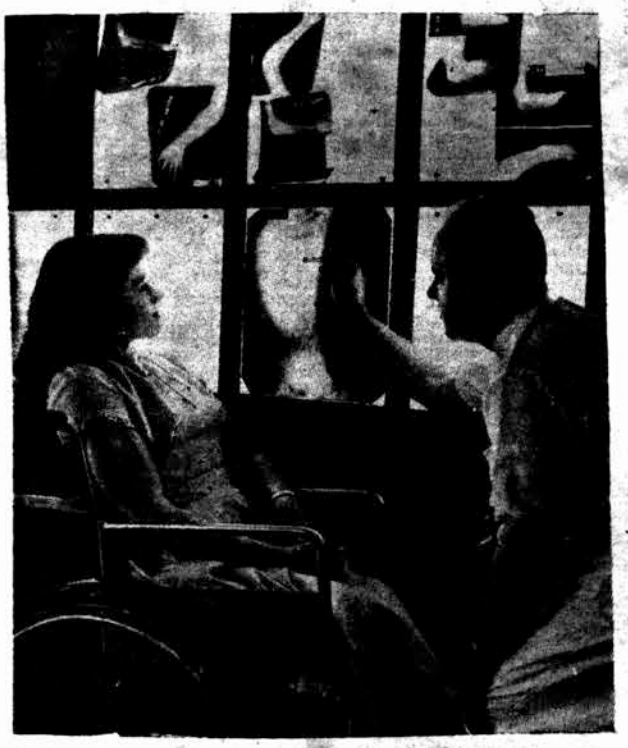
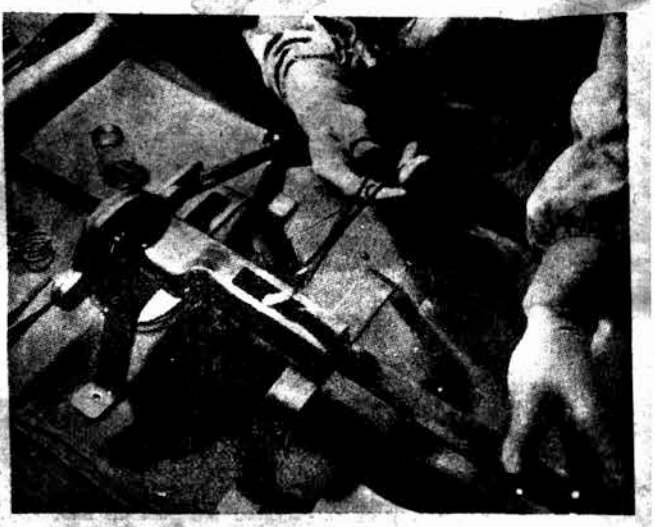
PATIENT PUT IN THE KNOW



In a United States hospital a Physician with an X ray plate explains the surgical treatment being given this Infantile Paralysis patient, who underwent five operations, in three of which bones from the hospital's bank were used.

Ground bone is prepared for storage in a bone ban..

THAT GOES INTO THE BANK



Under sterile conditions a piece of human rib is fed into a bone mill for grinding. The resulting bone meal will be stored in a bone bank for subsequent use.

A Doctor holds a spinal column while his associate points out how a bone may be transplanted to correct a patient's curvature.

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